New-York Daily Times.

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LATER FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Interesting Intelligence from the Japanese Empire.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

ARRIVAL OF CONSUL HARRIS IN JAPAN—HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR OF SIMODA—UNFURLING OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR FLAG FOR THE FIRST TIME IN JAPAN—SHREWDNESS OF THE JAPANESE OFFICIALS—OBSTACLES TO FREE INTERCOURSE—ARRIVAL AND ENTRANCE OF AN ENGLISH VESSEL—A DUTCH PRESENT—INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SAN JACINTO,
SIMODA, Japan, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1856.

We left Hong Kong, Aug. 12, Simoda, Japan, being our destination. Commodore ARMSTRONG'S instructions from the Department at Washington were to proceed to Simoda, and land Consul-General HARRIS, and having done this, to go on our way rejoicing. This order will account for the appearance of an American man-of-war in Japanese waters on or about the 21st of August. Our run from Hong Kong to Simoda was attended by our usual luck, viz: high winds and heavy seas for the greater part of the way.

The 18th was to us an eventful day, for on that day we picked up a starving Chinaman off of a raft—he being the only survivor of a crew of 39 men belonging to a junk which was lost four days previous in a typhoon—relieved two disabled Chinese junks which were floating about at the mercy of the waves, both having valuable cargoes; rescued the personnel of a Chinese man-of-war or lorcha, which was in a sinking condition. Her officers and crew we took aboard the *San Jacinto* and then set her on fire. Since then we have been blessed with the company of 58 of as precious, filthy-looking vagabonds as ever it was my misfortune to see. But our usefulness did not end here, for at midnight we were hailed by a distressed Siamese vessel, out of water, and after supplying her wants we again headed away for Japan, meeting with no further detention by the way.

We cast anchor in the harbor of Simoda on the 21st, and were forthwith boarded by several of the two-sworded gentry. As at Siam, we did not come unexpectedly, for the Japanese had been looking for the arrival of the *San Jacinto* with her precious burden, for a long time. Our reception by both officials and people was courteous and kind. I only wish it were in my power to say truthfully that their reception on the *San Jacinto* was of the same kind. It would be well for the Department at Washington to institute a "school for the promotion of good manners amongst the officials of the Navy," and many of those appointed to foreign missions might very consistently be educated at the above-named institution.

Nothing of importance occurred until the 25th, on which day Consul HARRIS had an interview with the Governor of the Imperial City of Simoda. There was then an exchange of courtesies and compliments between the American and Japanese officials, the interview passing off pleasantly, and everything on the part of the Japanese, at least, being indicative of good will. An excellent feast was prepared by the Japanese to which full justice was done by the Americans. The Governor appointed a day in which he was to visit our ship, requesting at the same time that a salute might be fired whilst he was on board of the ship "that he might see how it was done." After a pleasant little chat "all hands" separated mutually well pleased, at least apparently so.

On the 28th we were honored by a visit from the second Governor of Simoda and suite. He came ostensibly for the purpose of visiting Consul HARRIS, but in reality, no doubt, for the purpose of eliciting information for the Court of Jeddo.

All, and more than all that has been said and written of Japanese espionage, suspicion and jealousy, is true. The name of every officer in the ship was well known to their officials before we left; our ship was surrounded by Government boats day and night; we were dogged incessantly by their police whilst ashore, and all we said and done was carefully noted down in black and white. Yet their bearing towards us was uniformly polite and gentlemanly, and at no time was offence given by the Japanese personally. The nuisance last mentioned (espionage) might easily have been abated had our executives possessed one particle of PERRY stamina. They are a people who require to be dealt firmly yet kindly with. They have no less of that spirit of exclusiveness—possessed by them one hundred years since—now than they had at the above-mentioned time. Of this, more anon. Let the United States in future see that those who are sent to deal with them are a match for them in ability.

On the 1st of September, Commodore ARMSTRONG and suite, accompanied by Mr. HARRIS, waited on the Governor, when an interesting conversation took place, interesting because it illustrates the feelings of the Japanese Government on the subject of intercourse with foreigners. After the usual compliments, the Governor wished to know

"Why the United States Government had sent Mr. HARRIS to Japan, and what his functions were?"

Mr. HARRIS—"I am sent by my Government to act as Consul-General for the same in the Empire of Japan. My duties are to look after the rights of those American citizens who may have commercial dealings with this country, to protect and care for the interests of American seamen in this part of the world, and to see that there is no infraction of the laws of Japan by the above, and to act, in short, in the capacity of a Magistrate or Governor. I do not know the secrets of my Government, and want a direct, immediate reception, or a dismissal."

GOVERNOR—"The Government of Japan thought it could take care of shipwrecked seamen and administer justice. He could not see the necessity of a Consul, did not know that the United States was justified in sending one, and wished to know why one had not been sent to Hakodade also. Had you not better return with the Commodore?"

Mr. H.—"I came out for both places, and should circumstances require it, would go there. I shall not return with the Commodore."

GOV.—"But the distance (to Hakodade) is very great, as are also the obstacles to your getting there."

Mr. H.—"It matters not what the distance or difficulties are, I should go."

GOV.—(To Commodore ARMSTRONG.)—"What are your instructions in this matter?"

COM.—"My orders are to see Mr. HARRIS here and land him. That is one part of my duty."

GOV.—"Had you orders to use force if the Japanese Government did not choose to receive Mr. HARRIS?"

COM.—"My orders were to see Mr. HARRIS here and land him. That is part of my duty." (Rather equivocal.)

GOV.—"Where are you going after you leave Simoda, and when do you leave?"

COM.—"I shall first go to Shanghae, and shall leave when I have landed Mr. HARRIS."

Here the conversation ended, and the party fell to eating and drinking, by invitation of the Governor. In the meantime Mr. HARRIS sent aboard his ship and got the treaty, and after the dinner, had another interview with the Governor and the Envoy sent from Jeddo—who, by the way, was present at both the previous interviews—at which things took a better turn. The Governor explained his reasons for his purpose questioning, and with Japanese shrewdness said, "He only wished to elicit information, to be informed as to the objects of the United States Government." He also gave the Consul to understand that [illegible] it was still the policy of his nation to avoid all intercourse with foreigners, yet according to treaty they felt bound to receive him. The sequel will show that they have as effectually excluded the Americans from intercourse with them as any other people, if the rate of exchange between the two countries be not so regulated that foreign money will have its proper value. Of this more anon.

Our Consul having been received, the next day was appointed for the reception of his Excellency the Governor and suite on board ship. At the time appointed we were honored by a visit from him and his deputy. Of course he was received with all of the "pomp, pride and circumstance of war." We had general quarters, &c., and fired a salute for his gratification. After partaking of Yankee hospitality they returned to the shore, expressing themselves well pleased with their visit.

On the 3d of September Mr. HARRIS left us for good, on which occasion we "manned the rigging and cheered ship." The Japanese Government have located him in a small fishing village called Kakisaki, [illegible] of a mile from Simoda. This, [illegible] for his abode, and he is comfortably fixed, no doubt, as far as quarters are concerned. The difficulty with him will be to get enough to eat.

The Japanese Government established a bazar for the benefit of the officers of the *San Jacinto*, at the city of Simoda. The display of goods was certainly the richest I ever saw, consisting of lacquer work of the finest kind in the world, being entirely superior to that manufactured by the Chinese—silks, cotton goods, and many other articles of Japanese manufacture too numerous to mention. Owing to the fact that a dollar will pass for but one third of that amount in Japan—being worth but 33 cents—our purchases were not extensive. Many of us would like to have possessed some articles of their unrivaled workmanship, but the exorbitant prices asked prevented it.

It is this rate of exchange which will effectually exclude foreign trade from Japan, for no one is going to pay threefold for the privilege of traffic with the Japanese. Commodore PERRY was certainly out-generaled by the wily Japanese, who certainly proved themselves no poor or unskillful diplomatists. There is no more important item in the treaty, nor one which should have been more strenuously insisted upon than an equitable rate of exchange. As all of their goods are sold to us by Government, and as silver, (the currency used in this part of the world) has the same standard value in Japan as in the United States, it is plain the Japanese Government make a clear gain of nearly seventy per cent. for every dollar left in the country by us. They can well afford to have intercourse with us if we are fools enough to submit to such extortion. That this state of things could be altered there is no doubt; all that is required on our part is firmness in exacting justice, and nothing more, for experience has shown that a firm and *exacting* policy is the one most suited to them. If Mr. HARRIS can regulate the above complained of evil, he will have done *something* to give him a name as a diplomat. They are a people very sensitive to kind treatment, yet despise servility; courteous and well bred, knowing full well what good manners is, they having a correct standard of the same. I have seen more well-bred gentlemen during my sojourn in Japan than I ever saw before. This is the people with whom Mr. H. will have to do. The course of bullying pursued toward the Siamese, will not answer in Japan, for they have yet to learn, from intercourse with the English, what systematic bullying is. The "ice was broken" for him in Siam, and, as a consequence, he obtained an exact copy of the British treaty for us—which otherwise he would have failed to do—not so in Japan, for he has to tread over new ground. The soil is of that nature that it will require the exercise of high diplomatic tact and ability, to make it bring forth fruit. The Japanese are a people far superior to any of the Asiatic nations, and must be dealt with accordingly. I would say to Mr. H., "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*"

To-day, at 3:19 P. M., the American Consular flag was unfurled for the first time in the Mystical Empire of Japan. This was an event of historic importance, one of which we may be proud as a nation. The wedge has been started, will it be driven home? It would naturally be supposed that an event of so much importance would have been noticed by a salute from the ship at least. But not so, not a gun was heard, but a funeral-like wail of murmuring and curses for the event of patriotism shown by our naval grandees. If their souls had possessed any patriotism above what their large yearly salary evokes, the lofty hills around Simoda would have echoed back a thunder, whose reverberations would have been heard in the land which produced the man who said, "My country, right or wrong." Where is the spirit of our DECATUR'S and HULL'S? Buried underneath the weight of toadyism, and hidden from our sight by the bright effulgence of manifold gilt buttons and gold lace. But I am treading on forbidden ground. Who ever knew any naval officer to live who had dared to look at the dazzling countenance of his Commodore or Captain. Avant.

Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth! beware Macduff;
Beware the Thane of Fife. Dismiss me: Enough.

Immediately on the Consular flag being unfurled, the cry was "up anchor. Our destination is Shanghae." Yours, Orientally, JAKE.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
SHANGHAE, China, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1856.

My last was written from Simoda, Japan, which place we left Sept. 4, and arrived off the mouth of the River Yang-tse-kiang on the 11th. Mismanagement is but another name for bad luck in the Navy. So, as "bad luck" would have it, we run aground near the mouth of the river until the 18th, on which day we came to anchor off the city off Shanghae, jus twelve miles from our "groundage."

I am able to give you additional news from Japan, which I have learnt since our arrival at this port. On the 19th of last month, H. M. steamer *Hornet* arrived here from Nagasaki, for which port she sailed on the 9th inst., with the London July mail. She there found the English Admiral with the Squadron snugly at anchor in the inner harbor, off the city, where they had been for some days—a favor not accorded to any nation for near two hundred years, except the Dutch and Chinese. I said "accorded," but it was done in this way. The chain which the Japanese keep stretched across the entrance to the inner harbor, not having been let down, the *Barracouta*—a steamer, having the *Tigue*, one of H. M. ships, in tow—ran against it at full speed, and broke it, much to the surprise of the Japanese. After anchoring the *Tigue*, she went after the only remaining ship of the Squadron, and brought her abreast of the town. The Admiral's mild and firm bearing did wonders with the Japanese. They seeing what kind of a man they had to deal with, conceded everything the Admiral asked for—his officers landing and roaming at will where they pleased. They found the Government officials most attentive and civil, and their wants were supplied without the slightest difficulty—rather a contrast to last year's visit, when there was thirteen ships of war, and they were not permitted to land. I think we can safely say that the great scarecrow, "Japanese exclusiveness," is no more. The Dutch Government has recently sent out a present to the Japanese Government, in the shape of a paddle-wheel steamer. A captain in the Dutch Navy commands her, and a Dutch crew mans her for one year,—intending in that time to have learnt the Japanese how to manage her. We have no news of Consul HARRIS as yet. Presume he is yet alone in his glory.

From the seat of war in China, accounts are conflicting. We hear divers rumors of successes and advantages gained on both sides. That the Rebels are *progressing*, after the Chinese fashion, is evident. The foreign population here look confidently on the possession of Shanghae by the Rebels the coming Winter. Nankin, on this river, above us, is the centre of operations at present. We have a rumor abroad that a battle has been fought in its vicinity, which resulted in the defeat of the Imperialists,—they sustaining a loss of 3,000 men. This rumor is generally credited by the knowing ones here.

The sympathies of foreigners here are divided on the "Rebel" question. By foreigners, I mean the resident foreign population,—they being principally American, English and French merchants. Their interest in Chinese affairs being invariably a moneyed one, is of course on the side which for the time being is most successful. Missionary enterprise does not now hope for the aid from the rebellion that it formerly did.

On the 23d, we were honored by a visit from the Taoutae, or Governor of Shanghae—a long-tailed gentleman, who has figured conspicuously not only in the rebel war, but also lately in certain financial operations. A spicy correspondence has been carried on between his Excellency and the foreign Consuls here. In a communication to the American Consul, he wishes him "to coerce and make" his countrymen conform to certain regulations, which he thinks will benefit the financial condition of Shanghae. The resident Americans are out in a *card*, published in the *North China Herald*, giving his Excellency to understand, for once and for all, "that free and independent Americans are not to be coerced by their Consul, or even a higher power; that they are only subject to the United States, and amendable to the laws of the same." This card has called out the Consul, who, it seems does not agree with his countrymen in many things. *It is a well-known fact, I presume*, that the only current foreign coin at Shanghae is the Carolus dollar. This money is at a premium of fifty per cent. above that of Mexican or other nations of equal weight. No other reason can be assigned for this but the prejudice of the Chinese in favor of Carolus dollars. So great is the demand for Carolus dollars, that for one hundred of them, one can purchase readily of any of the mercantile houses one hundred and fifty American or other silver dollars. Twelve Carolus dollars will buy him an American twenty dollar gold piece, and any quantity of the yellow coin may be had at the same rates. A hundred pound draft on the Bank of England may be had for from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy Carolus dollars; and larger or smaller ones in like ratio. Such a state of things must of course cripple the trade of the place, for in no other place is Carolus money worth more than its standard value. This state of things is what has called forth the correspondence between the Taoutae and various foreign Consuls, and between the Consuls and merchants. The Taoutae proposes as a remedy, *force*—the merchants, a *mint*—either controlled by the Chinese Government or a company of foreign capitalists, hoping thus to put in circulation a coin which will be current with the Chinese. The war of words still wages; there is little doubt but that Shanghae will soon be blessed with a mint. Be it known that the Chinese have no silver or gold coins of their own coinage as yet.

Trade is dull at present here. Freights to London are from £5 to £6 for Silk; £1 10s. to £2 10s. for Tea. To New-York—$12 per ton of 40 feet. Exchange on London, Bank, and other first-class bills, 7s. 6d.; Private bills with documents, 7s. 7d.@7s. 7½d.

The following vessels are in the harbor, whose destination is New-York: *Daring* and *Oneida*. The ship *Hussar* sailed on the morning of the second of this month, bound for New-York. She carries out as passengers, Lieuts. WIGGINS and HELLMAN, of the United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, who go home for the purpose of resigning their commissions in the Navy of the United States. By the way, resignations are the order of the day now in the United States East India squadron; besides the two named above, there have three of the Assistant-Engineers, belonging to the *San Jacinto*, resigned within a short time, and more are to follow suit shortly. The only wonder to me is how any officer can remain under such rule as we are cursed with, and retain one particle of self-respect.

Speculation has been rife on board of this ship since our arrival here, and as a consequence, we have seen many examples of *latent* meanness, which only requires a very slight metallic temperature to render it sensible. The United States Government is made to pay its officers here in Carolus dollars, with which drafts are purchased at the rates I have spoken of above. Thus, an officer getting a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, by drawing his pay here, actually realizes about three thousand by purchasing drafts, gold or silver. The Government of the United States is forced to buy the Carolus dollar at an immense sacrifice, and then pay them out to its high salaried officers, not for what they are bought, for a Carolus dollar counts no more than a Mexican or American dollar with the Pursers of our Navy. This is all very well with those who are getting high salaries in the Navy, but those who get but salary enough to live on are not able to take the advantage of the Government as above stated. The men, poor devils, are not allowed to draw an iota of their pay here, but those liveried gentry who sport an abundance of gold lace, and talk loudly of "honah" and "gwentwelmenly principawl" at home, are the only privileged ones. Bah! it's a pity the *personnel* of the Navy were not better known at home.

Dr. PARKER, our Commissioner, is here at present. The Doctor is not at all popular with the Chinese Government, on account of his *supposed* sympathies with the Insurgents. So much for clerical diplomacy. Diplomats should learn not to let their religious prejudices interfere with policy.

We leave for Hong-Kong about the 10th. More anon. Yours, JAKE.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received from the editor of the *North China Herald*, a copy of his paper of Oct. 4, containing important and late news from the seat of war, which I send you, it being the very latest news from that quarter. J.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Curious and Interesting Narrative of the Progress of the Insurrection.

From the North China Mail, Oct. 4.

DOMINION OF THE TAIPING DYNASTY IN NGANHWUI AND KIANGSE.

NINGPO, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: Believing that your readers are not yet suffering a satiety of reliable information respecting the progress of the Revolution in the midland provinces, I beg leave to contribute to the common fund a few statements, which I have recently obtained from trustworthy sources.

On the 19th ultimo I was visited by a young man, with whom I have been acquainted for several years, who is a native of Ngankhing, the capital of Nganhwui, and now employed as secretary to an officer in a distant part of this province. The conversation that ensued was, so far as it related to the Insurgents, substantially as follows:

"I have absented myself from your instructions, Sir, a long time," he said on entering.

"Yes," I replied, "I have not seen you for three years, perhaps in the meantime you have revisited your paternal mansion?"

"No!" he replied, "I dare not,—my native place is occupied by the *Ch'angmaou*, (or long-haired Insurgents)."

"Are your kindred in safety?"

"Yes! They reside among the hills at a distance from the provincial capital."

"Have you had letters from them?"

"No! But I have received verbal intelligence, through a druggist, a neighbor of ours, who came for purposes of trade to the city where I now reside."

"Did you learn anything from him concerning the Insurgents? Do they collect the revenues?"

"Yes. They are in receipt of all the customary duties and taxes."

"Have they appointed local officers?"

"Yes! But their titles and official ceremonial are different from those of Tatsing (or Tartar) Dynasty. They have a *Footae* or provincial Governor at Ngankhing, who is called *Kientsou*; and their *Chehiens* or city Mayors are stiled *Kienkeun*. When their officers go abroad, they are preceded by lictors, who announce their approach by the beating of drums instead of gongs. They do not occupy the old *Yamuns*, but either erect new ones, or make temporary use of other edifices."

"Have the Insurgents established literary examinations at Nanking, and Ngankhing?"

"With regard to the former I cannot speak with confidence; but as to Ngankhing, I was told, that when they took the city, they obtained the old rolls, and compelled all the scholars they could find to attend their examinations. Even mechanics and traders were permitted to enter the lists, and a case was mentioned of a fruit-seller suddenly attaining the degree *Keu-jin* and being rewarded with an office. The insurgents are *T'eenchookeaou* (*i. e.* Christians); and when they celebrate public worship, the person officiating occupies a platform elevated seven steps, while the other worshippers kneel below. The themes for discussion in their literary examinations, *are selected from the sacred books of their own religion*. They are strict and even severe in their administration, the smoking of opium and tobacco, being reckoned among them as penal offences. The prohibition of those articles would not, however, affect me were I to return home, as I am not addicted to the use of either. I am, in fact, desirous of returning, but am deterred by the fear that the insurgents would be suspicious of me and put me to death."

As my visitor was unable to speak from personal observation, I desisted from further interrogatories; but, as it is hardly likely that he would be misinformed as to the more prominent facts relating to the condition of his native place, his testimony is so far worthy of credit. He states, you perceive, as a *fact*, what Mr. MEADOWS (whose book I had not then seen) gives us as a law of the new dynasty, and shows us in actual operation, that regulation respecting the Christian Scriptures, which Mr. M. points to as an important item in the programme of the Revolution. As some of your readers may not have seen the new and interesting work on *The Chinese and their Rebellions*, you will excuse me for quoting the passage in which this is referred to. It is as follows:

"THE EASTERN PRINCE HAS STATED IN WRITING, THAT, UNDER THE RULE OF THE TAIPINGS, THE BIBLE WILL BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE SACRED BOOKS OF CONFUCIANISM, AS THE TEXT-BOOK IN THE PUBLIC-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS."

In spite of my capitals, and in spite of my having dwelt with so much emphasis on the influence of these examinations as the free avenue to thousands of posts in the empire, from district Magistracies up to premierships............I fairly despair of imparting an adequate idea of the importance of that resolve of the Taipings, or of the immense significance it gives to the piece of yellow shading in the middle of the accompanying map of China. Upon the increase or the diminution of that piece of shading during the next ensuing years, it depends whether or not in a prosperous population of three hundred and sixty millions of heathens, all the males............from boyhood to twenty-five or thirty *years of age*, who can devote their time to study will be assiduously engaged in getting the Bible by heart from beginning to end. *Should this take place it will effect a revolution as unparalleled in the world, for rapidity, completeness and extent, as is the Chinese people itself for its antiquity, unity and numbers.*" [p. 4[illegible].]

I avail myself of this opportunity to commend to your readers the view which Mr. M. presents of the religion of the Insurgents. He rightly recognises in it the grand element of social progress, and the most hopeful feature of the revolutionary movement. Taking this view from the standpoint of a philosophical historian, he is not obnoxious to the charge of religious partizanship, which some are too ready to bring against the clerical advocates of the revolutionary cause, and his remarks on the "best policy of Western nations" in the existing crisis, and particularly on the duty of France, England and America to withstand the encroachments or interference of Russia in this part of the continent, are deserving of the most serious consideration. His book is replete with original observations deduced from personal experience and extensive reading.

Resuming my subject I beg to introduce to you a witness whose statements are more copious, direct and novel than those of the preceding. About a fortnight since, hearing a bookseller of this city say something of the affairs of Kiangse on the authority of a native of that province, who had lately arrived here by way of Suchau, and being desirous of tracing the alleged facts to their original source I requested him to invite the stranger to my house. Curiosity to see a foreign dwelling proved a sufficient attraction, and the latter made his appearance on the 10th instant. Through fear of awakening his suspicions, I concealed my object in wishing to see him, and for some time engaged him on topics connected with his business, which was likewise that of a bookseller. At length, however, I inquired "if his honorable province was enjoying tranquillity?" This question turned the conversation to the successes of the Insurgents in that quarter, and elicited statements which, if correct (and I have no reason for doubting their truth,) are of no trifling import.

He was a native of Fuchau in Kiangse, and his native city, which he left in May last, had then been several months in the possession of the Insurgents. Three thousand Imperialists, by whom it had been garrisoned, fled at the approach of danger, leaving their small arms a spoil for the enemy. The Insurgents halted before the walls, and the gates being thrown open by the inhabitants, dispatched eight men on horseback through the streets, to quiet the apprehensions of the people before introducing their soldiery. They afterwards sent recruiting parties through the towns and villages with banners bearing the inscription "*Fung ming chaou ping*." "By Imperial decree we invite enlistment." A volunteer corps of near ten thousand was speedily raised, who besides food and clothing received each a hundred cash per diem. Civil officers were appointed in the departmental and district cities; the *Chehien*, whom they call *Kienkeun* (as the person above quoted correctly stated) being assisted by four subordinate officers, who have charge respectively of the four quarters of the subjacent rural district. The local gentry were invited to co-operate, and some of them promoted to offices of trust, while many of the scholars were furnished with employments as literary auxiliaries. He mentioned the case of a young man who had been long in the service of the Insurgents in Kiangnan, and who on the taking of Fuchau was desirous of returning home to comfort his widowed mother. The Insurgent chief dismissed him with a handsome present of silver and silks for her "venerable ladyship," (*laoutai-tai*,) and the consideration which, in this instance, they manifested for helpless age and filial duty created a strong impression in their favor. A large body of Imperialists was stationed on the opposite bank of a river towards Nanch'ang; but they were satisfied with guarding the approach to the capital, and left the Insurgents in undisputed possession of the prefectural city and its environs. The latter had gained the good will of the people by reducing the rate of taxation one half, by prohibiting their adherents killing cattle employed in agriculture, and by inflicting summary punishment on such as were guilty of acts of violence. The Imperialists, on the contrary, indulged in the most unbridled license, killing the cattle of the country people, carrying off their wives and daughters, and extorting contributions from the moneyed gentry. The administration of the Insurgents was rigid and energetic; and their official proclamations, which on their first invasion in 1853, were the reverse of ornate, were now both excellent in style and conciliatory in spirit, altogether savoring of the scholarship of Kiangnan. The consumption of intoxicating drinks was limited to one cup at a time; and opium was prohibited, though it was impossible to prevent its secret indulgence.

"Are the Insurgents of Kiangse connected with those of Nanking?" I proceeded to inquire.

"Yes!" he replied, "They come from Kiangnan."

"By whom were they led?"

"By an officer of the family of *Shih*, (or stone,) who held the rank of *Woo-tsien-shwuy*, or Five thousand years. He is thirty years of age, not tall, but of an athletic build and commanding presence. He treats his soldiers like brethren, is remarkably skilled in military tactics, and (in Kiangse) was never known to suffer a defeat. He took several cities on successive days, and pushed his victories as far south as [illegible], which he entered however by a subterranean passage, not until after a siege of seventy days. The Kiangse people think him equal if not superior in abilities to the Eastern Prince. He has now returned to Kiangnan."

I of course recognized in this youthful hero, the veritable SHIH-TA-KAI, who was invested with the dignity of Assistant Prince, simultaneously with the appointment of the princes of the four quarters. The statement of my informant, therefore, shows that the person at present bearing that title is an original member of the graduated Hexarchy, and not a Crœsus subsequently promoted on account of his wealth. It confirms, however, the information lately given by one of your correspondents, that the Assistant Prince is the acting war-chief of the revolutionary party. He doubtless returned to Kiangnan for the very purpose of conducting those brilliant assaults at Chingkiang and Nanking, which resulted in the storming of the Imperialist camps, the *beheading* of two grand divisions of the Imperialist army, and the accession of several districts to the territories of the new Government. I may here remark, as a striking proof of the military skill of the Insurgents as compared with their opponents, that CHANGKWOLIANG, the acting leader of the Imperialist grand-division at Tanyang, is generally reputed to be a renegade from the Taiping ranks. But to return to my informant. "As the leader of the Kiangse invasion was WOOTSIENSHWUY, can you tell me," I asked, "who is WAN-SHWUY?" (The Celestial Prince or Emperor being called by the latter title, which implies a wish that he may live *forever*, and the Assistant Prince, who stands lowest on the scale of royalty being distinguished by the former as expressive of a wish that he may live half as long!)

"The present WAN-SHWUY," he replied, "is the son of HUNG-SIU-TSUEN, who died two years ago. He is now ten years of age and the Eastern Prince is Regent during his minority."

This information I deem reliable, as emanating from an intelligent subject of the new dynasty, who would hardly be uncertain as to the person of his titular sovereign. It solves a mystery. HUNG was not, as some supposed, a *fainéant*, who resigned himself to luxury and committed the reins of Government to the hands of a more energetic subordinate, nor was YANG a usurping Mayor of the palace, the keeper and master of an imbecile sovereign. No! None but a great mind could have originated and conducted for so many years the gigantic movement of which HUNG was the acknowledged leader. Before his death it was checked but not suppressed; and, though he left it incomplete, he lived to see it auspiciously inaugurated, and died not a pretender but an Emperor on the throne of the southern capital. He has left a name, not, indeed, immaculate, but one whose splendor, even if the future failure of his party cause it to be blotted from his country's annals, occidental historians will still record as that of the brightest meteor that ever flashed athwart the firmament of China.

His successor is that little Prince at whose birth, in 1849, in a rustic hamlet of Kwangtung, HUNG-JIN tells us in his narrative of the *Visions of Hung-siu-tsuen*, that "thousands of birds as large as ravens and as small as magpies made their appearance, and remained hovering in the air near the house so long that the astonished villagers declared they had come to do homage to the newborn king." He is according to this account but seven years old; and this fact suggests a parallel between him and the founder of the Tartar dynasty, which the Chinese, if it occurred to them, would regard as ominous. The last conquerors of the empire were Manchus from its northern borders; their present antagonists are Chinese from its southern verge.

The Manchus made the Northern capital the basis of their operations; the Taipings have chosen the Southern capital for the centre of theirs. The Manchus in the first year after their establishment in the former, placed on the Imperial throne the son of their deceased king, then a child of six years; the Taipings within two years after their occupation of the latter place proclaimed the infant son of their idolized chief, now but seven years of age. The young Tartar was happy in having an uncle under whose efficient regency his throne was confirmed and the conquest completed. Will the youthful heir of the *Celestial Prince* find in the Eastern King, whom, according to the bond of brotherhood subsisting between the confederate kings, he is bound to consider as his uncle,—a faithful and efficient protector by whose aid he will succeed in turning the tables on the degenerate progeny of SHUNCHIH? On this question so momentous to himself and his country, the views of foreigners are not likely to be uniform; but for myself, I do not hesitate to say that I believe he will.

Theologically considered, the Eastern Prince may be a fanatic, or, in the estimation of some, even a heresiarch, but, viewed in his political character, there is proof enough that he is (for China) a wise and able statesman. He enjoyed, to the last, the unlimited confidence of his Imperial master, who showed, by the titles which he conferred on him, that he regarded his wisdom as the immediate effect of Divine inspiration, and his popularity with the Revolutionists affords a strong presumption in favor of his administrative ability. He is the boast of the Taipings, and the terror of the Tartars; and, in the view of both Chinese and foreigners, he seems to have spread himself over the whole horizon of his party, and to have completely eclipsed the Princes of the West, North, and South. That they are not deposed and their offices abolished, is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the Eastern and Assistant Princes still retain their original positions, for, though the head and tail be the more conspicuous parts, we may be sure that the intermediate vertebræ are not wanting. Now, as to the qualifications of the Eastern Prince to be (in Chinese phrase) the "head and eyes" of the Revolutionary movement, we have, besides the implied opinion of his deceased master, and the general verdict of his party, a considerable amount of documentary evidence in the Taiping publications.

That he is eloquent is shown by the fact, that in the ecstatic state into which he sometimes falls he is capable of improvising long passages, which are received as the oracles of a superhuman power. That he is bold is proven by the fact, that under the impulse of his oracular afflatus he did not hesitate to rebuke the derelictions of his chief, and to impose upon him a humiliating penance, though on returning to *himself* he yielded him the scrupulous reverence due to his superior dignity. That he is humane is evident from his attempts to mitigate the Draconian severity, and check the fierce ebullitions of the Taiping chief. And having given an earnest of his fidelity in the judicious hints which he gave the Celestial Prince regarding the education of the heir apparent, it is not likely, now that his "Young Lord" is committed to his tutelage, that he will be found either incompetent or disloyal. Indeed no one is better aware than YANG that the revolution sprung into life from the superstitious reverence which his party entertained for the character of HUNG-SIU-TSUEN as their Heaven-sent sovereign, and that its ultimate success depends on the preservation of that sentiment.

Any attempt on his part to wrest the sceptre from his family, by taking advantage of the young prince's tender years, would dissolve the spell to which he is indebted for his own influence, and introduce a struggle for the ascendency into a party which deference to the will of Heaven has hitherto maintained in harmonious unity. He moreover wields all the power and enjoys nine-tenths of the Imperial dignity, having among his many titles *nine* of the ten thousand years ascribed to His Celestial Majesty. Having therefore so much to lose, and so little to gain by any rash attempt at usurpation, his own interest, if no higher principle, is a guarantee that he will continue faithful to his trust. Had he ever harbored treacherous designs, the moment of the chief's decease was the opportunity for their execution; but as he has continued up to the present time to wear the title of Eastern Prince, he has given proof that he is content to remain a *Cæsar*, and to administer the realm in the name of the infant *Augustus*.

But bidding a truce to speculation, I return to facts. To the inquiry "how many departments of Kiangse are in the possession of the Insurgents?" my informant replied, "Nine—viz: *Kiukiang, Nankang, Jauchau, Suichau, Kingkiang, Fuchau, Kienchang, [illegible]* and *Yuenchau*." These all lie contiguous to each other, and embracing, on a fair estimate, an area of 50,000 square miles, with a population of fifteen millions, would of themselves constitute a kingdom of no mean dimensions. Nanch'ang, the capital, lies in the midst of them. It had not yet fallen when my informant left home, but its inhabitants had deserted it betimes in order to escape the privations of a siege, and it was tenanted only by a garrison of soldiers. He further informed me that the Insurgents are *T'eenchookeaou*, (Christians,) and that they worship *T'eenfoo*, the Heavenly Father. They were publishing a book in many volumes, which contains a continuous history from the beginning of the world. He had heard it spoken of, but having seen it was unable to recollect its title. They were also issuing at Nanking a new edition of "Kanghe's Dictionary," in which and in all their new editions of other works those characters, which according to custom have been avoided or altered as occurring in the proper names of the Manchu emperors, will be restored to their proper places and correct orthography. This accumulated tribute of two hundred years, to a dynasty which they regard as legally defunct, the Insurgents have resolved to discontinue; and are thus declaring themselves a Government *de jure*, not only by levying taxes, appointing civil officers, establishing examinations, and restoring the national costume, but by carrying their reformation consistently into all the minute punctilio of the literary tribunals.

W. A. P. MARTIN.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have heard of a fresh irruption of the Insurgents into *[illegible]*, in which department the rich mart of Hok-'ow, near the confines of this province, fell into their hands on the 5th or 6th inst. My Keangse friend has gone home, and before Winter his now naked pate will be hidden by a warm covering of jetty locks. I forgot to say that he made no reference to any other faction as existing in Keangse; and represented all the Insurgents in his province as belonging to the Taiping Government. W. A. P. M.

[illegible] Sept. 12.

Important Rumors.

From the China Herald.

The *slaughter of the Eastern King* has been rumored, reported, and finally announced by a demi-official note. These accounts differ widely, and would seem to have reached Shanghai through different channels. Early in the week it was rumored, here and there, that there had been "a row" between the rebel leaders. Next it was reported that the eastern king had been beheaded, and that more than ten thousand of the rebels had fallen by each other's hands. The affray, it was said, began between the eastern and the northern kings,—the former demanding supplies of gunpowder which the other refused to grant. From words they came to blows, and almost the whole city of Nanking was soon in an uproar.

The demi-official note we are not able to publish; it purports to have come from the magistrate of the city of Tanyang, and the facts detailed to have been gained by a trusty spy, to the effect that there had been an old quarrel between the eastern and northern kings, that the eastern had installed his own son in the place of the western king, whose death he had caused some three or four years ago, and that now he was plotting to usurp the throne of the heavenly king, viz.: *Hung Siutsuen*. It goes on to state that YANG SIUTSING had been seized, condemned, and his body drawn asunder by five buffaloes—one being fastened to his head, one to each arm, and one to each leg, and then heavy rockets set on fire at their tails; that his whole family had been put to death; and, moreover, that the Imperial troops, under CHANG KWOLIANG, were on their way, as far as Keuyung, to recover Nanking.

Nanch'ang, the capital of Kiangse, is, we hear, very closely invested by the insurgents, and must, it is believed, soon fall into their hands.

Tanyang, by latest accounts from the north, was in the possession of the insurgents, CHANG KWOLIANG in person being in command.

Earthquake in China—Death of a Son of the Emperor.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, of Dec. 8, describes, on the authority of a private letter from China, the destruction of the town of Yoo-Tching, on the northwestern frontier of the Celestial Empire, by an earthquake, on the 17th of August. Several days previously some shocks of earthquake were felt throughout the southern districts of the province of Pe-Tchi-Li, and the superstitious terrors of the people were dreadfully excited. The 16th of August passed quietly, but at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day came a tremendous and irresistible shock, which continued for two minutes, being at first felt to move horizontally in the direction of from east to west, and presently changing to the direction of from north to south. The town of Yoo-Tching, where it was most violently felt, and several of the neighboring villages, were reduced to ruins, and some hundreds of people lost their lives. This town was a favorite Summer residence of the Chinese grandees, and the Prince TAOUK LONG, the present Emperor of China's youngest son, is believed to have perished, together with the mandarin who governed the province, and many officers of state, in a sumptuous palace of marble and porcelain erected about four years ago in the most aristocratic suburb of the town. This unfortunate prince is said to have been the favorite of his royal sire, to have been distinguished by many virtues and accomplishments, and so precocious in learning that in 1854 he was appointed by the Emperor the "supreme chief of the class of *literati*," which erudite profession comprises in China about half a million of persons, forming the academical and official aristocracy of the empire, and privileged with a monopoly of all employments in the civil service.

Extradition Treaty Between Austria and the United States.

The Washington *Union* publishes the text of a Convention between the United States and Austria in regard to the extradition of criminals. It is provided,

1. That the two Governments shall, upon mutual requisition by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities, deliver up to justice all persons who, "being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other." Provided that the same evidence of criminality shall be required as would, according to the law of the place where the fugitive may be found, justify his apprehension and commitment for trial. The agreement shall not apply to crimes committed anterior to its date, nor "to any crime or offence of a political character."

2. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Convention.

3. Whenever any person demanded shall have committed any new crime in the State to which he may have fled, he shall not be delivered up until after trial, with punishment or acquittal, there.

4. The Convention is to be in force until Jan. 1, 1858,—and may be terminated upon giving one years' notice after that date.

The Convention takes effect from the 15th of December, 1856.

On the occasion of a Fair held in St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, to raise a fund for a chime of bells, a barrel of flour was bought for presentation to the rector, Rev. Mr. SHELTON, for which $75 50 was paid.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Commencement of the Campaign of 1860—Wire-pulling and Pipe-laying—Mr. Buchanan and Kansas.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1856.

The campaign of 1860 has already begun, and some of those who aspire to the Presidential nomination at that time are engaged in laying their wires even now. Some of their movements are most curious and interesting, and as I am in the way of learning the facts from undoubted sources, I may occasionally send you a paragraph to keep you posted. Judge DOUGLAS, of Illinois, is particularly engaged in putting down his pins. To this end he not long since sent two confidential friends, (both from Ohio,) to Frankfort, Ky., to see the Presidential Electors and endeavor to commit them in favor of J. W. STEVENSON, of Covington, for a Cabinet appointment. They argued that as neither Ohio, Indiana nor Illinois would have a Cabinet officer, Kentucky ought—that the rivalry in Indiana between BRIGHT and WILLARD would render the appointment of the former unwise, however much Mr. BUCHANAN might wish him; that the Democratic party could not afford to step in and take sides between two such distinguished State rivals, and that the only way to avoid it was to touch neither, &c., &c.

The sole object of this move is simply to prevent BRIGHT'S going into the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, as DOUGLAS fears that he may find in him a formidable rival in 1860; and well he may fear him, for BRIGHT, though not with great reputation for ability, is really a rapidly rising and most efficient man. He has great wealth, and more political power in his own State—mainly through the [illegible] he [illegible] the railroads—than any dozen of other men in Indiana. If he becomes aware of the machinations against him now on foot, he knows how to meet and overcome them.

Letters recently received here from parties competent to speak on the subject, are most positive in the declaration that Mr. BUCHANAN earnestly desires to make Kansas a Free State, if it can be done without taking too open a part in effecting it. His theory is that if it comes in free, the Republican party will be broken down, and that the feature of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which is now so unpopular in the Free States, will be vindicated and approved. On the contrary, should it come in as a Slave State, the North will be still more aroused, and the contest of 1860 certainly end in the defeat of the "National Democratic" candidate. Hence, on the ground of political expediency, he earnestly desires that Kansas should be secured to Freedom. DOUGLAS, at heart, shares in this feeling, and from the same motive; but he will be very careful not to take any step openly which shall make even the most ultra Slavery-extensionist suspect him in the least. He certainly will not perform any more open service to Slavery at present, but will fall back upon his Kansas record, and claim Southern confidence and support in return for having given the South a fair chance to get Slavery established in that Territory. If they fail, he will maintain that it was their own fault.

ALGUNO.

The Dallas Treaty—Character of its Provisions, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

The Dallas Treaty has been printed, and was yesterday laid before the Senate in pamphlet form, which fact will doubtless somewhat surprise those correspondents who have been so earnestly protesting for a week back that the announcement of its transmission to the Senate was entirely erroneous. The paper vindicates the statements of its contents which have heretofore appeared in your columns, and is, in substance, an agreement by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to use their good offices to procure a settlement of the boundary line between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the erection of Greytown into a Free City, as first suggested, I think, by Mr. WEBSTER, or Mr. EVERETT, when Secretary of State; the extinction of the Mosquito Indian title, and the settlement of the Bay Islands controversy, by the erection of said islands into a Free Territory, under the sovereignty of Honduras.

A little reflection upon the terms of the instrument will show that England backs down from everything substantial in the pretensions set up by Lord PALMERSTON, for his Government in Central America, and that while the United States maintain all that was good in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and are released from none of its obligations, we are made to admit some things claimed by England, which we have always hitherto disputed. In short, we get the substantial victory in the long pending controversy, while PALMERSTON gets enough of the theoretical to cover his defeat and make his retreat "honorable." The treaty is very carefully drawn, and hardly open to the objection of committing the United States to restrictive foreign alliances,—that is, it does not add to the restrictions already imposed by the Treaty of April, 1850. I do not believe there can be much doubt of its ratification.

S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—3 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

Distribution of Seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane—The Licorice Plant, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 25.

The Commissioner of Patents is now sending to the State Agricultural Societies a parcel of Chinese sugar cane seed, raised under the direct supervision of the Patent Office, sufficient to plant sixteen acres, with a view of extending the culture of this plant. It has, since its introduction into this country, proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian Corn. It is of easy culture, being similar to that of Maize or Broom Corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. A correspondent, writing to the Commissioner, speaks of the extraordinary richness and delicious flavor of the milk of cows which had been fed on that description of food.

Several gentlemen have likewise recently acquainted the office with the fact of the success of the licorice plant, which is hardy as far north as Connecticut. It is employed not only for medicinal purposes, but they say is an important element in preparing the best ale and porter.

The Steamer Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1856.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* was signaled at a late hour this forenoon, and reached her wharf soon after noon. Her mails were dispatched South over the New-Haven Railroad this afternoon, and will be due at New-York at about 1 o'clock to-night.

All business is suspended to-day, and no papers will be published to-morrow (Friday) morning.

Weather at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 25.

It has been raining here incessantly since yesterday noon, and bridges have been swept off in all directions. The snow has been all washed away.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Elizabeth Moore, complainant and appellant, *vs.* *Ray Greene* and *Benj. W. Hawkins*, defendants in error.—This was a bill in equity, in which certain titles to a tract of land in Gloucester Co., R. I., on which are situated several factory villages, are sought to be avoided, upon the allegation of *fraud* in their inception, in 1767,—fraud by a father against his own daughters, for the benefit of himself and strangers to his blood. The Court below sustained the plea of limitations, and the decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The argument in the Day case continued. LEX.

United States Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Mings et al. vs. the United States.—The case involved the proper construction of a contract. Plaintiffs had engaged to deepen Dog River Bar—and to be paid by measurement. The Government officers measured the surface of the Bar where the tide ebbed and flowed. Their claim is for measurement by the scow load, and the Court sustained the claim, making a difference against the Government of $15,[illegible].

LEX.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. [illegible]

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, at [illegible] 12¾c. for middling. MOLASSES 64c.@[illegible]. [illegible] closed with an advancing tendency; sales [illegible]. WHISKY generally unchanged. PORK [illegible] selling at $18.

A Historic Genealogical journal, to be a compound of the *Gentleman's Magazine* and of *Notes and Queries*, will soon be brought out in Boston.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The Renewal of the Paris Conference.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Expected Treaty for the Settlement of the Sound Dues Question.

The United States Mail steamship *Baltic*, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 10, arrived at this port yesterday [illegible].

The news by the *Baltic* has been anticipated by the Canada, at Halifax, which left Liverpool on the 12th inst., and consequently brought two days' later intelligence.

Among the passengers by the *Baltic* are Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and family. Mr. Field has been completely successful in every respect, in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph.

The call of 20 per cent. on the 350 shares of £1,000 each of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was promptly met on the day when due, namely, Friday, the 5th. On the same day, the manufacture of the cable was commenced at the works of Kuper, Glass & Co., Greenwich. On Tuesday, the 9th, the shareholders met at [illegible], when the following were elected:

LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.
Geo. Peabody, Esq.,	Wm. Brown, Esq. M. P.,
Samuel Gurney, Esq.,	Geo. Maxwell, Esq.,
Thos. Allen Hankey, Esq.	Robert Crooks, Esq.,
C. M. Lampson, Esq.,	R. Jefferson, Esq.,
Thos. H. Brooking, Esq.	H. Harrison, Esq.,
G. B. Carr, Esq.,	C. W. H. Pickering, Esq.
J. W. Brett, Esq.	GLASGOW.
MANCHESTER.	Sir Jas. Anderson, M. P.,
John Pender, Esq.,	W. Logie, Esq.,
Jas. Dugdale, Esq.	Professor W. Thompson.

UNITED STATES.

Peter Cooper, Esq., President, New-York.
Cyrus W. Field, Esq., New-York.
W. G. Hunt, Esq., New-York.
H. O. Alden, Esq., New-York.
Watts Sherman, Esq., New-York.
Professor S. F. B. Morse, Poughkeepsie.
Lieut. M. F. Maury, LL. D., Washington, D. C.
A. E. Rice, of Boston.
Francis P. Corbin, Esq., of U. S., residing in Paris.

CANADA.

Hon. John Ross, Hon. John Young, Hon. Geo. E. Cartier.

BANKERS.

Geo. Peabody & Co., and Hankeys & Co., London.

In political affairs the chief feature in our files by the *Baltic* is the formal announcement by the *Moniteur*, that the Congress of Paris will be reopened before the expiration of the present month.

The insurrection in Sicily turns out to have been more serious than was at first represented. It is stated to have been suppressed, but this is doubtful.

In regard to the attempted assassination of the King of Naples, the London *Times* learns that at a review in Naples on the 8th, as the troops were defiling, a soldier of the 3d Battalion of Chasseurs rushed forward and attempted to stab the King. The King was struck on the left side, but was not wounded. The soldier was immediately seized.

Commercial letters from Paris state that, owing to the recent reduction of the rate of exchange by the India Company and the consequent decline in the price of silver, there is no longer any profit in sending five-franc pieces from France, a circumstance which has increased the tendency to a revival of confidence.

We read in the London correspondence of the Manchester [illegible]:

"[illegible] of Ellesmere is, I fear, in a hopeless state, and it is not [illegible] many days, if even [illegible] a great encourager of [illegible] branch. His own translations from the German, and his original poems, evinced a most refined taste and cultivated mind, and his courtesy of manner and kindness of nature made him extremely popular with the literary world. His loss will be severely felt; and the more particularly so as his son and heir, Lord Brackley, has been for some time past a confirmed invalid."

Renewal of the Paris Conferences.

From the Paris Moniteur.

The treaty of Paris has met, in its application, with difficulties which have given rise to a difference of opinion between the contracting courts, and has rendered necessary a meeting of their respective representatives to hasten the complete execution of the conditions of peace. The majority of the powers that signed the treaty have already agreed, with this object in view, to the convocation of the conference at Paris. It is, therefore, to be presumed that it will be able to meet before the end of the present month, and everything authorises the hope that it will succeed in promptly reëstablishing a perfect understanding on the points under dispute.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris have just come to an understanding on an important point; they have unanimously decided *that a new Conference shall be opened at Paris within a very short period*, so as to put an end to the differences of interpretation which have arisen between the Governments on some points of the Treaty. This first step in the path of conciliation is, we say, important; it augurs most favorably for the respective dispositions of the Powers, and does not allow it to be doubted that the differences of opinion which exist will receive a speedy and happy solution.

This new meeting of the Conference, such as had been regulated beforehand in the Treaty of Paris, always appeared to us the best thing that could be done to obtain a satisfactory conclusion. This was the ground taken by the French Government. We took that view of the subject as soon as the difficulties arose, without pretending to anything more, and we supported it with conviction and perseverance; we are happy to see all parties finally rally round this wise proposal.

The glorious success of the first Conferences, without which, in all probability, the peace of Europe would not have been established, shows what may be expected from the contact of eminent men, actuated by a common sentiment of justice and of honor.

It is not intended to do over again the work of the Congress, nor to change the text or terms of the treaty; there is no need of telling us so. What remains to be done by the Conference is *simply to interpret it, to fix its meaning on some points which have appeared doubtful.* The assembly, this time, will be formed only of the second Plenipotentiaries, and it will be, according to all appearance, of very short duration.

It is natural that this news should be received in Europe with marked satisfaction; the confidence it has engendered has already had a beneficial influence on the public mind, and on commerce. However, it does not appear that all the difficulties are, as regards the substance, already solved; there is reason to suppose that, up to the present moment, things are not so far advanced, and that each Power still maintains its own peculiar view of the points under discussion.

This is a fact which explains the convocation of new Conferences. If an agreement had already been established there would not have been anything to deliberate upon; a meeting of plenipotentiaries would be superfluous. Logic, therefore, seems to indicate that different opinions may again manifest themselves in these new sittings of the Congress; but either an agreement will be come to by reciprocal concessions—as it is hoped—or it will be the result of a vote and of a majority. In either case a satisfactory solution cannot be doubtful.

The object of the Conference which is about to open is, then, to interpret some contested points of the Treaty of Paris, to put it promptly in force. As soon as the difficulties are removed, the motives which have hitherto caused a prolonged occupation of Turkish provinces and Turkish waters being removed, the English and Austrian forces will immediately withdraw, and thereby the Treaty will be fully carried out in the East and elsewhere.

From the London Times, Dec. 6.

[illegible] we have been for a good deal more than half a year rejoicing over the conclusion of peace, we learn that a Conference is about to meet again to settle its conditions. The announcement will be received by the British nation with something of astonishment. It really seems too bad that every treaty we make should be the beginning instead of the end of a dispute, and that we should never be fairly involved in a quarrel without having made formal stipulations for the purpose of putting an end to it. We were never thoroughly involved in the difficulties of Central American politics till we had signed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and we seem now to be just entering on the Russian question after the period fixed for executing the terms of peace has expired.

The Conference is to meet in order to consider the construction of the article relating to the rectification of the frontier of the Danubian Principalities. That article was obtained, as it is said, by the very discreditable manœuvre on the part of the Russian Plenipotentiaries of producing false maps of the country through which the border line is to be traced. We do not believe that in its literal and grammatical sense the article can be said to be open to any serious doubt, but, even if we should be wrong in this apprehension, we cannot believe that a Conference of Ministers present at the ratification of the treaty will have any difficulty in fixing upon it its true construction. Of the intent of the article there can be no doubt. The frontier of the Danubian Provinces was not to be "rectified" for the sake of disturbing existing limits, or of giving Western Europe a lesson in semi-Oriental geography, but for the deliberate purpose of excluding Russia now and forever from all access to the Danube, from all power of tampering, as she has hitherto done, with the trade that floats upon that mighty river. It was a part of the same policy to require the surrender of the fortresses of Ismail and Reni, and the withdrawal from the Sulina mouth, which Russia had so nearly succeeded in closing. This is no matter of secondary importance. The independence of Germany and the existence of Turkey are alike involved in depriving Russia of a power which she has so notoriously abused. If the article in question does carry out this intention, the Conference will have nothing to do but to declare it; if otherwise, it seems absolutely necessary that the treaty should be made conformable to the intention with *which it was framed, and we will not suppose for a* moment that the majority of a Conference of great European Powers will shrink from proclaiming and enforcing so obvious an obligation.

We confess that we look with little favor upon the expedient of a Conference summoned to consider a matter on which it seems to our simple apprehension there can hardly by possibility be two opinions. There may, however, be reasons of State in favor of this course of which we have no knowledge, and of the validity of which we can therefore offer no opinion. A Conference may be the best means of saving wounded self-love, and of allowing those who have wandered in the wrong direction decorously to retrace their steps. We only trust that the Powers who imposed these terms upon Russia will see that it is quite as necessary to enforce them as it was to demand them, and that the sacrifices by which the war was concluded will have been made in vain if the terms for which we fought are suffered to be filched from our grasp.

During the Conferences which were held in the beginning of the present year the Plenipotentiaries, after completing, as they fondly believed, the great work that called them together, took a more discursive view, and ranged somewhat beyond the limits of that authority in pursuance of which they assembled. The subjects on which this supplementary dissertation took place were principally three—the abolition of privateering in future wars, the state of Italian politics, and the necessity of curbing the licentiousness of the Belgian press. We cannot say that on any of these subjects this discursive disposition on the part of the Congress has been productive of much advantage. As regard the abolition of privateering, Mr. Marcy, on behalf of the United States of America, put in a claim to be heard, which could not well be resisted, and took up a ground *which put to shame the half-and-half liberality of the statesmen of Europe.* With regard to Italy, the fruits of the Conference are yet to come. All we know is, that the King of Naples has refused to relax in the slightest degree, the oppressive policy which has so long characterised his Government. As regards the Belgian press the Conference has indeed been more successful. It has failed alike to establish liberty on land, or freedom on the ocean, but it has been successful in taking one step towards fettering the press in one of those happy corners of Europe where mankind are still allowed to have and to express an opinion of their own. Should this subject be again revived, we trust that Lord Cowley, or whoever else may fill the place of representative of Great Britain on the occasion, will be prepared to meet the question, and to vindicate, even in the midst of a Conference of absolute Powers, the liberty of the press as practised in this country in a manner befitting the dignity and freedom of the nation that deputes him as its representative.

The Insurrection in Sicily.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE OUTBREAK—INTERESTING DETAILS.

The following correspondence is from the Paris Moniteur:

Palermo, Nov. 28.—Disturbances have taken place in Sicily. Owing to the difficulty of communication, the exact extent of the movement which has taken place cannot yet be ascertained; but it seems that in the province of Palmero the speedy arrival of the troops on every point where tranquility was threatened has led to the triumph of the Government. I have gathered the following details respecting the movement on the 22d of November: On Saturday evening, the 22d of November, the commander of the escort which usually accompanies the diligence from Palmero to Messina was having the toll-bar lowered between Bellefrate and Mezzojuso, about 20 miles from Palermo, when several shots were fired at him. Thinking they were brigands, he took to flight, ordering back the diligence. The Syndic of Bellefrate, informed of the occurrence, sent immediately a detachment of militia to clear the road, but it was attacked by about 60 insurgents, of whom about 20 were mounted, and the militiamen were obliged to retreat before superior numbers. The Sicilian Government at once took steps to stifle in its birth an attempt at insurrection, which might compromise public tranquillity, and, perhaps, interrupt the communication between Messina and Palermo. Troops were sent against the insurgents, and the latter, surrounded in a wood, were compelled to leave sixteen prisoners in the hands of the troops. A portion of the insurgents succeeded, however, in escaping in the direction of Cefalù, on the coast between Messina and Palermo, at 40 miles' distance from the latter. A detachment of 800 men was embarked on board a war-steamer to follow the insurgents to their retreat. After remaining three hours before the town the troops entered without opposition. To-day the road between Palermo and Messina is again open, and the diligence runs as usual.

Messina, Nov. 29.—Despite the excitement caused by the news from Palermo, this city is tranquil. The Police have, however, thought it advisable to take measures of precaution; the posts are doubled, but no one has as yet been arrested. At Catania placards are said to have been posted on the walls with the words: "Long live the hereditary Prince!" "Long live the Constitution of 1812!" but the Police tore them down without opposition from the people. The Neapolitan steam corvette *Misena*, stationed at Messina, left on the 28th for Naples, where she is to take in 1,000 men and artillery.

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 2d, says:

It appears certain that the movement is confined to the neighborhood of Palermo, and has not spread to the city, where great excitement prevailed, and where the Police had hastily arrested some hundred persons. As is generally the case under such circumstances, reports are current of outbreaks elsewhere, as at Messina, Catania, Girgenti, and other places. The letters we have before us mention as leaders M. Marco, a lawyer and ex-deputy of the Sicilian Parliament, and his brother-in-law, Bentivenga, formerly in the army. A steamer is expected at Genoa to-morrow, from Naples, when we shall probably have fuller details.

The *Italia e Popolo*, the organ of Mazzini, says:

We hear from Palermo that the events we have so ardently wished for have commenced. The first step has been most favorable, as 600 armed men were enabled to assemble at a moment's notice, led by men of talent and energy. The movement commenced at Mezzojuso. All the neighboring districts—Villafrate, Bonnira, Vicari, Ciminna—have risen. Fêtes, concerts, and illuminations have been held. The conduct of our brothers has been most sensible. There has been no pillage, no effusion of blood, no act of violence, but brotherly love throughout. At the moment I am writing I learn that the insurrection is spreading, and we hope for success. The rallying cry is, "*Viva l'Italia!*" The flag is a tri-color, without arms or municipal device.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Saturday evening, says:

I can assure you that the movement in Sicily is much more serious than the *Moniteur* pretends. There can be little doubt that the dispatches of the official journal have been toned down for publication. At all events, it is certain that the Government must have received by the same mail other and more important information. According to trustworthy, but of course incomplete intelligence, which has been communicated to me, the insurrection is of a very general character, and is likely to spread throughout the island. There is every reason to think that the stoppage of the mail on the Cefalu road was a stratagem executed for the purpose of making a diversion and drawing away troops from Palermo. Between Cefalu and Palermo there is one of the best high roads in all Sicily, and the former fort is besides readily accessible by sea. A worse spot could not have been chosen by insurgents who meant fighting. But the Governor of Sicily seems to have fallen into the trap, for he at once sent there a much larger body of troops than the *Moniteur* speaks of. I believe it will be found that the total number sent from Palermo was nearly 4,000, including artillery. It will be observed that, so lately as the 28th, a boat left Messina to fetch 1,000 men and artillery from Naples; but the Swiss Guard, of which the *Moniteur* says nothing, had left Naples long before. I learn, moreover, that both Messina and Palermo were declared in a state of siege. The movement is, I believe, in no way republican, but is managed by that party—the strongest in Sicily—which desires to depose the King and proclaim his son with the Constitution of 1848. A letter from another source states that armed bands are scouring Sicily in all directions.

The Sound and Stade Dues.

THE PROTOCOL OF A TREATY DRAWN UP TO SETTLE THE QUESTION.

It is now some months since I had it in my power to report to you that the last proposals made by the Danish Government for the capitalization of the Sound Dues had, at any rate as far as the principle was concerned, been accepted by the States chiefly interested. Since then negotiations have been assiduously carried on, which have resulted in a form of protocol being drawn up by Great Britain, Prussia, and France, in common with Denmark, as the groundwork of a formal treaty, which, when all is ripe, will definitively settle this long vexed question. The above-mentioned protocol is, as I hear, a joint production of this Government and our own, and is understood to embrace also the question of the transit duties between Hamburg and Kiel. Some little time back there was every appearance that our Government intended to press upon the Danish Cabinet the conclusion of a separate treaty, and leave the other States interested to fare as they could; but, as this course of proceeding would have been anything but conclusive of the general subject of the claims of Denmark on all States trading to the Baltic, it is matter of satisfaction to find that this intention has been abandoned, the more so as this Government, which next after England and Russia has the greatest stake in the matter, has throughout the whole affair evinced the most unwavering desire to coöperate with us in the fair settlement of the question. The sums required by the two Governments to pay off their quota of the capitalized Sound Dues will doubtless form prominent items in the budgets to be presented to the legislative bodies of both nations in the ensuing session. Russia, Sweden, and Oldenburg have long ago given in their assent to the capitalization project, and no doubt is entertained of their speedily settling all the details for its execution, and according to this protocol. Of the United States, whose Government gave the last and most effective impulse to the determination of this long existing abuse, we are told that a certain degree of willingness is being exhibited now in Washington to make common cause with the European Powers in setting this matter at rest forever.

Important as the cessation of the Sound Dues is to *our Baltic trade, which has been diminishing for some* years past, and which ought, in conformity with the *new era commencing in Russia, very soon to attain* dimensions hitherto unknown—important as that cessation is in itself, its entire importance will be fully recognised only when its indirect results are seen. For the purpose of keeping the revenue derived from the *Sound Dues* undiminished by any competition, the Danish Government has hitherto, and with good success, resisted all the efforts made to reduce the heavy imposts on the navigation of the Elbe, which, if made attractive by cheapness, would be a formidable competitor with the Sound passage; the high scale of dues on the Elbe, again, has enabled the States on the Rhine to levy a most oppressive revenue on the navigation of that river; while the enormity of Denmark's levying a toll on ships passing through a strait of which she owns only one coast has furnished an irresistible precedent for Hanover to extort her Stade duties from all shipping entering and leaving the mouth of the Elbe. In the diminution and eventual repeal of the river dues on the Rhine and on the Elbe, and still more the Stade Dues, which weigh so heavily on our great trade with Hamburg and Altona, Great Britain is deeply interested, and it is with the last mentioned, the Stade toll, that we might begin first, as being the most important.

In this course also we shall find that the United States and Prussia have already set us an example. Some little time back the latter made overtures to the Hanoverian Government with reference to the alleviation of the Stade toll, and the United States have already proclaimed to the trading interests of Hamburg their intention to resist the further payment of the toll to Hanover, in the same way as they have acted towards the similar toll in the Danish Sound. The infliction of this imposition on the oversea trade entering and leaving the Elbe is, moreover, exercised in a particularly invidious manner by Hanover as towards Hamburg, in whose port she receives so large a portion of it, for she exempts from it all vessels with cargoes entering her own port of Harburg, on the Elbe, which she is fostering and favoring at the expense of Hamburg, the port to the commerce of which she is indebted for the revenue she derives from the toll. Hanover, moreover, does nothing at all as an equivalent for her Stade toll, seeing that it is Hamburg that keeps up the lighthouse, buoys, &c., at her own expense.

The only way to get rid of the Stade grievance at the mouth of the Elbe is to negotiate with Hanover for an entire cessation of these tolls on her receiving compensation. The very best precedent for so doing will be the successful close of the present negotiations with Denmark for the repeal of the Sound Dues, and when John Bull is putting his hand into his pocket for about £1,200,000 for the King of Denmark, it would be a mere trifle for him to vote another £300,000 to get rid of the Stade tolls. The other dues levied on the Elbe and the Rhine are purely German imposts, which we can take no direct part in abolishing; at the same time, in relieving our own commerce from the Stade tolls we shall be contributing powerfully, though indirectly, towards the liberation of general commerce from the other fluvial burdens. One step the Germans have already taken in the right direction, viz., in consequence of the union effected between the Zollverein and the Steuerverein, a treaty has been brought about between them and Bremen, which has already effected the cessation of the river tolls on the Weser.

Views of the Times on Mr. Buchanan's Position.

From the London Times, Dec. 8.

Who would not be the President of the United States—the choice of a nation of free men, the object of most infinite care, solicitude, and contention to 27,000,000 of the most intelligent of the human race, the object at which every man's finger points, the topic on which every man's tongue descants—raised above his fellow-men by no accident of birth, by no mere superiority of wealth, but by the presumed fitness of his personal qualities for one of the most elevated situations that a man may be called upon to fill? Yet from this elevated and blissful lot the great author of the *Vanity of Human Wishes* might find many deductions to make. We do not speak now of cares and responsibilities, of the ingratitude of friends and the envenomed hate of enemies, of the care and importunity essential to the administration of an enormous patronage—of sleepless nights devoted to care and anxiety, and of days of interminable misery and inexpressible fatigue, under which Generals Harrison and Taylor are said to have succumbed. The particular drawback to the perfect bliss that is supposed to hover around the head of the inmate of the White House, which at the moment attracts our attention, is *the utter inability under which he seems to labor of convincing at least one-half of his supporters that he is not a traitor, false to those principles which secured his success, and to those friends who stood by him most firmly in the hour of danger.* Let any one read the speculations which fill the American newspapers as to the future conduct of Mr. Buchanan, and then ask himself whether he would purchase so eminent a position at so heavy a price. Mr. Buchanan's election was obtained, like those of most successful candidates for the Presidency, by the careful management of a party agreeing to call itself by the same name, but agreeing in very little else. The Democratic Party of America, like most political unions which have been fortunate enough to secure for themselves the monopoly of a popular name, has undergone many transformations, and advocated at different times views not easily reconciled with each other. The Democratic Party has always included the South, and something more. The principle that moved the South has always been the maintenance of the institution of Slavery; but this principle has till the late contest been kept in the background, the issue raised being on one of its secondary manifestations. Thus, the South resisted the Federalists, and constituted itself the champion of State-rights, from a jealousy of the interference of Congress with its own domestic institution, and it was joined in the struggle by a portion of the North, disliking, upon principle, any approach to a powerful central Government. So, when the South found that the extension of the Republic was necessary for the support of Slavery, it became the advocate of a vigorous Executive, a closer union, and an aggressive foreign policy, and was aided in these views by a portion of the North, bewildered by the confusion of ideas *which treats national greatness as identical with the extension of national territory.* Till the present election, the South and a considerable portion of the North have always agreed in the same conclusion, though they have not arrived at it by the same premises. But in the election just past the case has been very different. A considerable portion of the South went heartily with the violent and unconstitutional measures by which it was sought to establish Slavery in Kansas; the remainder of the South was lukewarm, and the supporters of Mr. Buchanan in the North were utterly opposed to "border ruffianism" in all its manifestations. It is now quite clear from the admission of Mr. Buchanan's own supporters that the victory was obtained by representing him in one portion of the United States as fully identified with the policy of Mr. Pierce,—who is, we hear, about to claim the result of the election as a vote of formal approbation on his own conduct,—while another party were told that they might rely upon it that if Mr. Buchanan were returned all his efforts would be devoted to obtaining the Freedom of Kansas. The tactics were very successful, and men conversant with the high tone of morality which usually directs the proceedings of a contested election, will not be supposed to scan such conduct too nicely. But when the election is gained such manœuvres have their difficulties.

What is Mr. Buchanan to do? Is he to make Kansas slave or free? If the former, he will be branded as a traitor by the North; if the latter, he will be denounced as a renegade by the South. The position is delicate, and the decision ticklish, but it must be made; it cannot be temporised with or postponed. The demands of the crisis are urgent and exigent, and the result of the decision is hatred from one part of his supporters or infamy among the other. What higher object can ambition have than to place its votary between the horns of so blessed an alternative?

Again, from whom shall Mr. Buchanan form his Cabinet? Shall he select as his advisers the Disunionists and Fillibusters of the South, or the men of the North—oppose the foreign aggression, and the war which it leads in its train, and desire, above all things, to maintain the integrity of the Union; or shall he, like Mr. Pierce, blend the discordant elements together, and seek to administer the affairs of the country with a Cabinet, one-half of which is in the most direct and violent collision with the other? No decision can be taken which is not full of risk, none which will not alienate a considerable portion of the party to which he owes his power. He has not only the ordinary difficulty of deciding between right and wrong, but the certainty that whatever he decides will give mortal offence to a considerable portion of his supporters. Already the North begins to admonish and the South to bully him. He is accused of treachery before he has had the opportunity of saying a single word or doing a single act. The language that is already held towards him by a portion of the Southern press forcibly reminds us of the terms with which Sir Robert Peel was assailed when he announced his intention of repealing the Corn Law, only that Sir Robert Peel's party duly waited till the determination of their leader was known, while Mr. Buchanan's friends seek to form his decision for him by loading him with a mountain of conditional invective. The days of *nusquam tuta fides* are coming in America. Many a simple-minded slave-owner is awaking to the conviction that he has been deceived, and vows vengeance on the head of the man whom he sent for to curse his foes, but who he believes has blessed them altogether.

Nevertheless, painful as the choice must be to Mr. Buchanan, there is, we apprehend, as little doubt as to the course he ought to pursue as in the choice of Hercules himself. *To go all lengths with the violent Southern leaders would be to forfeit the honor of the country, to render the Republican Party invincible at the next election, to make an irreparable breach between North and South, and to plunge the country, for no adequate reason into the risks and expenses of a foreign war. Peace, union, good order would be the natural result of the other line of policy.* We earnestly hope that when the time for action arrives the President will not, for a moment, hesitate between the two.

Wreck of an American Ship at Whitehaven.

From the London Times.

The new American ship *Clarendon*, Capt. Noyes, 750 tons register, bound with a cargo of timber from Miramichi to Liverpool, for Messrs. Miller, Houghton & Co., went on shore at Redness Point, about half a mile north of Whitehaven, on Saturday evening, and became a total wreck. It appears that the ship experienced bad weather, and made a good deal of water on the voyage, and being driven out of his course, the captain put into Westport about eight or ten days ago. In consequence of the state of the vessel some of the crew refused to proceed, and *the captain caused them all to be imprisoned with* the exception of five. He then communicated with the *consignees in Liverpool*, who dispatched a crew of fifteen men, and a steam tug-boat of 120 horse-power to bring the *Clarendon* to Liverpool. The *Clarendon* left Westport in tow of the tug on Friday morning, but, in consequence of the strong gales prevailing, several ropes were broken, and after 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the tug merely acted as a pilot. The two appeared off Whitehaven about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but as they approached the entrance to the harbor, the crew of the *Clarendon* took in all the sails, and immediately the vessel began to drift towards the shore. She struck upon the rocks, stem on, about half an hour afterwards, and in a few minutes broke in two in the middle. The lifeboat was at once got out, and after about two and a half hours' hard labour 12 of the crew were got out and safely landed, but the Captain and eight others refused to leave the vessel, which, as the wind was not blowing directly on shore, he thought would hold together till the tide left her. In this he was not disappointed, and about midnight the water had so far receded as to enable the Captain and the remainder of the hands to land, without any worse mishap than a few slight bruises. On Sunday the vessel still held together, but, as a strong breeze had sprung up, it was fully expected she would go to pieces with the next tide.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Dec. 5, 1856.

The inactivity which has prevailed in the Cotton market for some time past, continued during the early part of this week, until the receipt of favorable accounts from India and China led to an extensive business in Manchester at improved rates, and so imparted a firmer tone to this market; yesterday, after the reduction of the Bank rate of discount to 6½ ⅌ cent. was known, the demand became active, and speculators having also resumed their purchases, an advance varying for 1-16d.@⅛d. ⅌ lb., chiefly, however, in the lower qualities, was established, and the sales of the week were brought up to 59,600 bales, of which 9,400 are reported on speculation. To-day, the sales reach 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 to 5,000 are to speculators, and the market closes very firmly. We quote—

Fair Orleans	7⅜	Middling Orleans	6 15-16
Fair Mobiles	7¼	Middling Mobiles	6⅞
Fair Uplands	7⅛	Middling Uplands	6⅞

Ordinary to good ordinary, 5¾@6; Inferior, 4¾@5¼ ⅌ lb. Total stock of Cotton in this port, 347,000 bales; American, 229,000; do. same time last year, 420,000 bales; American, 202,000; Import for the week, 19,988 bales; American, 5,980.

The Corn market has been quiet to-day; the business in Wheat has been to a fair extent at barely previous prices, though we do not quote any decline. In Flour and Indian Corn there was very little doing. We quote White Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 10d.; Red, 8s. 3d.@8s. 9d., ⅌ 70 lbs.; Western Canal Flour, 30s.@32s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 32s.@33s. 6d.; Ohio, 34s.@35s. 6d.; Canada, 34s.@35s.; Sour, 29s.@31s., ⅌ bbl.; White Indian Corn, 34s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d., and Mixed, 33s., ⅌ qr.

Nothing doing in Turpentine. *About 4,000 bbls.* of Rosin have been sold at 4s.@4s. 3d. ⅌ cask for *cwt.*

Yours, respectfully,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Ninth December, per Baltic—The animation noticed above at the close of the Cotton Market on Friday has not been maintained since then, the sales only reaching 21,000 bales for the last three days, 6,000 bales being for speculation and export; prices, however, have been steadily supported. In Manchester a good business has been done to-day at full rates.

The Corn Market has been dull to-day, at 2d. ⅌ 70 lbs. decline in Wheat, and 6d. ⅌ quarter decline in Indian Corn.

B., S. & CO.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil.

RIO MONEY MARKET—COFFEE MARKET—ELECTIONS—SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS AT BAHIA.

We have advices, by way of England, from Rio Janeiro to Nov. 14. The Rio correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on that day, says:

Our money-market has been somewhat affected by the intelligence per *Tamar*, and within the last few days the National Bank has put on the screw—it must be admitted with some reason,—though the consequence may be prejudicial to trade and to the mercantile body.

The directors began by diminishing their estimate of the extent of credit to be given to the bulk of mercantile firms. Next, as is usual at this season of the year, there was a demand for remittances to the northern ports, and, as neither the Treasury nor the Bank would draw, those who wished to remit to the North had no alternative but to demand gold (or its equivalent, Government notes) from the Bank, and this has been done by the several steamers to a large extent. By this means, the Bank issues were in excess compared with the coin, or its equivalent, in their coffers. The power to issue is to the extent of thrice the amount of gold, &c., held.

As all other banks and banking companies depend upon the National Bank to supply the wants of their customers, the limitation of discounts on the part of the National Bank has compelled the other banks to curtail the assistance hitherto given, and in some instances these have been obliged to refuse altogether to aid their customers.

The Coffee market at Rio remained inactive; abundant supplies having come in, holders pressed to sell were compelled to submit to a decline of 200 reis on all descriptions. This led to extensive operations for a few days, but the advices of a money pressure in Europe subsequently received gave a check to operations, and caused a further slight decline. The quality has materially fallen off. The Sugar market was quiet.

At Pernambuco the elections, which took place early in the month of November, passed off quietly, the Government obtaining a large majority. The supplies of Sugar were becoming considerable, and in consequence of the good accounts from European markets prices of Muscovado had been well sustained.

At Bahia the prices of Sugar of all descriptions had advanced after the receipt of the Havre mail. A wet month, with heavy thunder showers, had caused almost a total suspension of business, and principally of the arrival of produce, as the roads were impassable and the rivers much swollen. However, such weather was seasonable, and the Sugar Crop promised a fair average. The Coffee Crop was large, and that of Tobacco astounding. Food of all kinds was excessively dear.

All the Brazilian ports were perfectly healthy.

Montevideo.

Advices from Montevideo are to Nov. 6.

The country was perfectly quiet. Business imports was rather brisk. Five Saladeros were commencing to kill cattle. The clip of Wool entering, the quality good, and high prices paying. Land in the country rising rapidly in price. Exchange, 49¾. Freights, 50s. for salted hides to England. Vessels wanted.

The Argentine Confederation was completely tranquil, and is rapidly progressing in prosperity.

Buenos Ayres.

POLITICAL NEWS—INCREASE OF CRIME—MURDER OF OLIVEIRA—INDIAN INVASIONS—FINANCIAL PROSPECTS—THE SANTA FE REBELLION CRUSHED.

Buenos Ayres (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

The news by the present mail is not the most satisfactory. Party spirit runs high, and with our naturally excitable population it would not be surprising if we came to blows.

With the exception of actual bloodshed, the party that succeeded Rosas in power have shown themselves as arbitrary as he was, and the amount of crime and the consequent insecurity of life and property have increased to a fearful extent.

Very few would advocate the restoration of the despot, but nearly all admit that we have gained less by the change than was generally expected. In short, we have got a sort of Californian population, and, the principle of fear being withdrawn, we have neither intelligence nor moral principle to fill its place.

Robberies and minor offences are things of daily occurrence; in fact, they are become so frequent that they excite little attention. But we are occasionally startled by the perpetration of aggravated crimes; and latterly these have followed each other in rapid succession.

By the last mail we announced the tragic fate of Colonel Oliveira, the chief of the military-agricultural colony at Bahia Blanca, and now there is another equally horrible—the murder of a foreigner named Fiorini, his own wife and her paramour being the supposed culprits. From the investigation of this case we expect ugly disclosures, showing a low state of morality in what are termed the upper classes of society; and when we see the manner in which most of these crimes are slurred over or hushed up we must be chary in our eulogiums on the integrity of the Bench, or the purity of those invested with the public authority.

At present the all-important question is the security of our frontiers against the Indians. During the Winter we have been negotiating, and the time has now arrived to test the sincerity of our enemies, and we confess we have little faith in their promises and protestations. They have seen our weakness, and we know too well the strength of their depredatory instincts.

In reality nothing has been done to improve the state of our defences. We have spent, say £20,000 on the military colony at Bahia Blanca, and we should consider £10,000 more a cheap price to get clear of the new difficulties and dangers with which it threatens us.

Very flourishing accounts of our situation and prospects have been sent to our Consuls, with instructions to give them publicity. These are intended as a bait to immigration, and should be received with due caution. It is even alleged that they are calculated to cover and favor a grand speculation on the sale of our public lands and the value of the shares of the British loan. It is easier to make flattering offers than to fulfill them, and parties aware of such offers to be made are in a favored situation for stock brokers.

One thing is certain, that on the arrival of the last mail efforts were made to conceal or misrepresent the real state of the Buenos Ayrean shares at the sailing of the packet.

The revolution in Santa Fé has been quashed without bloodshed, and the constitutional authorities restored. Its origin as yet is involved in mystery, and there are some who say that it has cost some of our politicians no less than 4,000 doubloons. We have certain suspicions of the movements in that quarter, but nothing that would justify the expression of an opinion.

[illegible] the Telegraphic Cable.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: In the editorial article of yesterday on the *Atlantic Telegraph*, a doubt is implied whether the electric cable [illegible] be brought down to the bed which nature seems to have prepared for it at a depth of 12,420 feet or 2⅓ miles below the surface.

But why should it not *sink of its own weight?* The old idea that a cannon ball dropped in the ocean would soon find itself floating in a fluid of its own density, and never reach the bottom, is groundless. For water, to increase its density, must undergo compression; whereas, until the experiment of Jacob Perkins, it was conceded by the scientific world to be absolutely incompressible, and he found that, under a pressure of two thousand atmospheres, its volume was scarcely diminished. The probability then is that a cannon ball, or any other substance of greater density than that of water, would continue to sink in the depths of the ocean as rapidly, or nearly so, as at the surface.

But have you considered that this middle point, which is placed 2⅓ miles below the surface, instead of being beneath is, in fact, owing to the spherical form of the earth, far above a straight line connecting the two termini? The great circle distance of these points is said to be 1,640 miles. Taking the earth's mean diameter at 7,912.4 miles, this would be an arc of 23° 45'; and the chord of this arc, which is the straight line connecting the termini, would, by trigonometrical calculation, be, at its middle point, 11¾ miles below the surface. From this take 2⅓ miles and you have at the middle point of the electric plateau a remaining height of 9 5-12 miles over which the cable is to pass. Aside, then, from the force of gravitation, we have the strain of paying out to bring it down to its true position over this central height of the plateau.

SENEX.

Bridgeport, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

The Case of Dr. M. Price Moore.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

No. 10 Chambers-street, Thursday, Dec. 25, 1856.

Sir: The report in your paper of the proceedings in the above case is in all respects so erroneous, that I deem it my duty as the counsel of Mr. Livingston to ask your insertion of this correction. The complaint against Dr. Moore upon the affidavit of the colored men referred to was *never* dismissed by the magistrate; on the contrary, the Doctor was held to bail to answer the charge, and a *true bill against him*, was found by the late Grand Jury, upon which he will be tried as soon as practicable. In relation to the complaint against Dr. Moore and Mr. Hyatt, upon the affidavit of Miss Worden, the *same Grand Jury ordered* a bill against both of *these gentlemen* but subsequently reconsidered their finding and dismissed the *complaint, upon grounds which it would be alike* improper and unnecessary to state in this communication. *The residence of Mr.* Livingston *is* Trenton and not in Newark as stated in your report of this *extraordinary case, the facts of which will be developed* in detail in due time before the proper tribunal.

Yours respectfully, JONAS B. PHILLIPS,
Counsel for A. S. Livingston.

Reduction of the Tariff.

The following is the amendment, in the nature of a substitute, for the pending bill of the House Committee of Ways and Means, proposed to be submitted by Mr. Letcher, of Virginia:

A Bill *Reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes:*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, there shall be a reduction of twenty per centum on the rates of duty imposed by the act entitled, "An act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," approved July thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, on the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported from foreign countries, enumerated and provided for in Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, and also those provided for in the third section of said act, except as hereinafter provided.

100	40	30	25	20	15	10	5	Free
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
80	32	24	20	16	12	8	4	Free

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the manufactures and articles of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, shall be transferred to Schedule C; that the manufactures and articles of flax, or of which flax shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, and blankets of all kinds shall be transferred to Schedule D; that wool, unmanufactured, shall be transferred to Schedule G; that flax unmanufactured, silk raw, with or without the gum, imported in the condition in which it comes from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufactures in any way; jute, manilla, and sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; lac spirits, lac sulphur, lamp-black, litharge, Parisian blue; articles not in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; brimstone, crude, in bulk; cream-of-tartar; extracts of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye-woods not otherwise provided for; extract of madder barilla, cudbear, blanching-powder or chloride of lime, indigo, cochineal, woad or pastel; acids, acetic, benzoic, boracic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, nitric, oxalic, pyroligneous and tartaric, and all other acids of every description used for chemical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for—be transferred to Schedule H.

And that salts of all kinds, berries, nuts, flowers, plants, and vegetables, used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; Peruvian bark, Brazil-wood, brazilletto, and all other dye-woods in sticks; burr-stones, wrought or unwrought; codilla or tow of hemp or flax; fruits and vegetables, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for; garden seeds and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for; bolting-cloths; madder-root madder, ground or prepared; ice; animals of all kinds;—be transferred to Schedule I.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in Schedule I, imported from foreign countries in ships or vessels not of the United States, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem; and an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the rates of duty imposed by this act in respect to all merchandise not mentioned in Schedule I, which shall be imported from foreign countries on and after the first day of July aforesaid, in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That neither the duty of ten per centum ad valorem, nor the addition of ten per centum to the rates of duty aforesaid, shall be imposed on any goods, wares, and merchandise imported on and after the first of July aforesaid, in any ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That on the entry of any goods, wares, and merchandise imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, the decision of the collector of the customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any such goods, wares, and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his grounds of objection thereto; and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares, and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exempted therefrom accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid, on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of July aforesaid, all provisions of existing laws which impose other rates of duty on imports than are imposed by this act, shall be inoperative and void.

General Walker's Cause in Washington—Prospects of Aid.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 21, 1856.

The avowal of Gen. Walker of his purpose to avoid annexation to the United States, and to establish a *military despotism* has much augmented his popularity and resources in this country, and he can now, as is believed, and as was demonstrated by the mass meeting held by his friends in New-York, obtain reinforcements of men and supplies of money, and munitions of war.

That these will be promptly forwarded to his aid there is no doubt. He must have received some supplies very soon after the *Tennessee* sailed, for they had been forwarded to him. There is more of active sympathy enlisted in his cause now when he is straits than there was when his Government was recognized, and when his rule was believed to be established, and he will now receive more material aid than ever.

Walker's position is by no means desperate. Henningsen, who is a man of much military talent, will hold out until Walker can relieve him or make a diversion in his favor; and the allied forces may then be defeated, either by the superior discipline and projectiles of the invaders, or by a recurrence of their former dissensions among themselves.

The Government no longer affords direct encouragement, but it is well known that *no obstruction is thrown in the way of his supplies of artillery or men from our ports.* Munitions of war destined for Walker are passed regularly through our Custom-houses. It is difficult, therefore, to imagine any necessity for the proposed repeal or suspension of our neutrality laws, so far as Walker's interests are concerned.

The Spring elections for Congress, &c., will occur in several States, soon after the termination of the present session. Virginia will be one of the first States to hold an election after the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan. Nominations have been made in all the *Districts, and it is probable that the whole body of* representatives [illegible], will be Democrats, and friendly to Mr. Buchanan's administration, but there are signs that all of them will not unite in the support of that portion of the Democratic platform which condemns *internal improvements* on a small scale, and approves of them [illegible] magnificence.

I notice that Mr. T. S. Carlisle has declined being a candidate for reëlection, which the Democratic [illegible] in Congress will deeply regret. *He is prepared*, as he says in his address, to give Mr. Buchanan a fair and honest support, but, as he did not vote for him, he declines a canvass. The District which Mr. Carlisle represents could not render Mr. Buchanan or the Democracy a better service than by reëlecting Mr. Carlisle.

ION.

Gov. Wise at Home—New Anecdotes of John Randolph.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

Onancock, Accomac Co., Va., Nov. 12, 1856.

Gov. Henry A. Wise has a fine farm and tastefully arranged residence lying on the bank of the Onancock Creek, where he spent most of his leisure time before placed in the Gubernatorial chair. I was curious to know how a man so famous throughout the country would be regarded at home, and found, notwithstanding the old proverb, this prophet was not without honor even in his own country. His neighbors seem to regard the Governor as one of the most remarkable men of his time, and to think that he will ultimately triumph over every obstacle, no matter in what direction he exerts his talents. They are not more proud of his fame as an orator and statesman than of some other qualities not so well known at a distance. They tell many anecdotes of his extensive and accurate general knowledge, and the rapidity and clearness with which he will inform himself on any scientific point necessary in his profession. His knowledge of medical jurisprudence is great, surpassing that of a majority of the medical profession, which is especially shown in conducting criminal cases involving the effects of wounds and poisons. One anecdote concerning the Governor was, that once engaged in the conduct of a contested will case, involving the sanity of the decedent, some twenty or more physicians were examined on the subject, and testified in such a way that Mr. Wise appeared to have lost the case completely. But those who could read his almost expressionless face, as he sat listening to this mass of evidence directly against his side, knew that he must have some forlorn hope in reserve. And they were not disappointed, for, in the cross-examination, instead of being puzzled by the professional technicalities in which the learned gentlemen chose to clothe their evidence, he confounded them by medical terms they had scarcely heard of. One by one acknowledged himself unable to answer questions which he would ask, and when he gave the reply, they could not deny its correctness, although the very admission contradicted their previous evidence. When any of the M. D.'s quoted from authorities against Mr. Wise, he was assailed by a multitude of quotations on the other side of the subject. It soon appeared that in preparing himself for this case, he had obtained, among other books, a French work, embodying the most recent investigations on lunacy, just issued from the press, which he had mastered. After completely astonishing and confounding the faculty of Richmond, *he asked them if they had read the book from which* he made such copious quotations. They said they had never even heard of the work. The effect on the jury was decisive.

Personally the Governor is a very pleasant, social, hospitable man. *Like* Randolph, *of Roanoke, his* conversational powers are remarkable.

Speaking of Randolph, reminds me of the two new anecdotes told me here respecting this eccentric statesman. We have often heard of his pride of position, and of the contempt with which he regarded all those who did not own something, at least, to the accident of birth. The following anecdote shows that trait to have been a part of his character:

There was in the neighborhood of Roanoke a carpenter named Wyatt Caldwell, who by industry and prudence had acquired a good property. He was tolerably well educated and highly respected by all who knew him; so much was he thought of by his neighbors that he represented them for some time in the State Legislature. In this man Randolph had the highest confidence. On going to Europe he was accustomed to leave Mr. Caldwell in charge of his whole estate. On one occasion he published an advertisement to that effect, in which he said that Mr. C. was one of the few honest men he had ever known. Yet this gentleman declared after the death of Randolph that, notwithstanding their long intercourse, and their transaction of business to the amount of many thousand dollars, Randolph had never asked him to dinner! And yet he was considered one of the most hospitable men of the Old Dominion.

All who have read the life of this great man will remember the great importance he attached to correct pronunciation. His biographer, Mr. Garland, records the fact of his correcting Dr. Parrish twice in his manner of pronouncing words, while the Dr. was reading him a short article the day before his death, and that when the Dr. hesitated about adopting Mr. Randolph's mode of pronunciation, the dying man exclaimed in his usual impatient and absolute manner: "Pass on, Sir, pass on; there can be no doubt of it." This had seemed to me to have been slightly colored by the biographer; but the accompanying incident convinced me that it was but the ruling passion strong in death. When Tazewell was at the zenith of his fame, on one occasion he made a speech at the bar, surpassing even himself in eloquence. On finishing, Randolph approached him and complained bitterly, with an oath, that it was fated that nothing human should be perfect. Tazewell, who was receiving impassioned congratulations from his friends, asked Randolph what he meant. His questioner, with all his usual acerbity, indignantly demanded: "Why did you not say 'hor-i-zon' instead of '[illegible]'? Were it not for that d—d barbarism, there would have been one perfect human production."

The Tragedy in Illinois.—A somewhat different version of the Monmouth, Ill., tragedy, in which the brothers Fleming, of Cumberland County, Pa., were killed by Wm. Crozier, a suitor of their sister, appears in the Aurora *Beacon*, which states that Crozier (an honest and reputable young man) was rejected by the father, who was "well to do," solely because he was not rich; that Miss Fleming, to prevent a marriage, was sent to Pennsylvania, and that the family wanted to get a written renunciation of all claims to her hand from Crozier, who remained locked in his room with them for five hours, before giving his signature to some compromise writing. They then attempted to cowhide him; after several blows he resisted, and a desperate scuffle ensued. One of the Flemings drew a pistol and fired at Crozier with intent to kill; their lawyer, who was present, struck the pistol up, and the charge lodged in the ceiling. Crozier then drew a jack-knife and instantly killed them. The report of the pistol alarmed the house; the brother of Crozier rushed to the room, burst the door open, and knocked down the elder Fleming, who opposed his passage. As soon as the door was burst open the brother who was last wounded passed down into the bar-room, fell and expired. Crozier has been discharged from custody, the act being considered a justifiable homicide in self-defence.

Trial for Alleged Railroad Embezzlement.—On the 22d, the case of Wm. Shaw Tuckerman, indicted for embezzling the funds of the Eastern Railroad Company, was called up in the Municipal Court of Boston, agreeably to assignment. On the bench, Judge Abbott. For the government, District-Attorney Cooley. For the defence, Rufus Choate and John A. Bolles.

District Attorney Cooley proceeded with his opening address to the jury.

He stated, in the course of his argument, that Tuckerman was the treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, with the entire trust and confidence of the Corporation. He expected to show that the defendant took the money with an intention to escape justice by leaving the United States, to avoid the consequences of his condition with the company. Mr. Cooley expected to prove all this, and much more, by the admissions and confessions of the defendant. He expected to show that he had confessed to a defalcation of $187,000 of the funds of the Eastern Railroad Company. He also expected to show that the defendant's method of covering up these abstractions was to represent large balances as held in various banks, which representations were false. He also expected to prove an issue of the Company's notes to the amount of $60,000, and in all a total misappropriation of $154,418 90, acknowledged by Tuckerman in his own handwriting.

Steam Bakeries in Philadelphia.—The business of baking crackers and shipbread by steam and machinery is carried on to a large extent in Philadelphia. There are five establishments, employing about two hundred hands, and consuming some 1,500 barrels of flour per week, 4,000 pounds of sugar, and 30,000 pounds of butter and lard. The process through which the flour passes before being transformed to bread is as follows: The flour, after receiving its due amount of water, is placed into a cylinder, shaped like a cork-screw, which, revolving rapidly, mixes and kneads it in a very brief period. The dough is then passed through heavy rollers, which presses it into a sheet, after which smaller rollers are employed, so as to reduce the dough to the thickness required for the biscuit. The sheets are then taken to the cutting machine, which rapidly transforms it into biscuit ready for the oven. In the bakery of Messrs. Bremner & Watson a patent revolving oven is used. This oven is 45 feet in length, and by the time the revolving plate passes through the oven, the bread is nicely baked. This oven will bake in ten hours one hundred and twenty barrels of bread. In addition to this oven, there are twelve flue ones for the baking of [illegible] bread. The other steam bakeries in the city use the ordinary flue ovens. The entire business will reach over $500,000 per annum.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Meeting of the Shoe and Leather Trade of Boston.—An adjourned meeting of the Boot and Shoe Trade was held yesterday morning, for the purpose of selecting names for two towns to be established in Kansas with the fund of $30,000 recently subscribed by them to the stock of the Emigrant Aid Company. The names of Claflin and Batchelder were finally agreed upon, and the Secretaries of the meeting were requested to prepare a sketch of the families bearing these names, and of their connection with this movement, which, with the records of the proceedings of the meeting, are to be deposited in the archives of the respective towns. A Committee was also appointed, comprising many efficient members of the trade, of which Mr. [illegible] was Chairman, to solicit a complement to the fund, which already amounted to about $13,000.—*Boston Atlas, Dec. 24.*

[illegible] CLAUS BROUGHT ME.

[illegible]

The [illegible] through the blind;
[illegible] moaned the homeless wind,
As if the whole world was unkind.
The chimes, with wild harmonic din,
From turrets, rang the New-Year in—
The infant born without a sin.
Amid a heap of ashes hoar,
[illegible] bravely bore,
Still glowed the pine-log's dull-red core.

"There is," thought I (no aerial mirth
From belfries tingled to my hearth,)
"No sadder heart than mine on earth!

It is the solemn midnight hour,
When Santa Claus, with fairy power,
On sleeping youth bestows his dower.

And many a curly head to-night,
That dreams upon the pillow white,
Beholds rare visions of delight.

Each urchin, true to magic laws,
His head beneath the bed-clothes draws,
And lists for fairy Santa Claus!

Through nursery-rooms the whispers run
Of wonder if the deed is done,
And longings for the morning's sun.

And all will wake with seeking eyes,
And all will meet with sweet surprise;
For me alone no joy will rise.

There is but one gift prized by me,
But one pure pearl in Life's dark sea;
And none will bring me Bertha Lee.

For I am poor, if young and bold,
And though her fondest vows I hold,
I cannot clasp the links with gold.

With bitter words and insults sore
Her father chased me from his door,
Yet Bertha loved me all the more.

And when we met in secret, said,
"The dying year shall not be dead
Ere this great sorrow shall have fled."

Ah! woman's vows, when skies are free,
Like Summer boats will tempt the sea,
[illegible]

And Bertha since that last sweet tryst,
When Hope from off her lips I kissed,
Has given no sign that I am missed.

Though I've haunted every place
Where I may hope to see her face,
I find no token, or no trace.

Bells, ring your triumph through the sky!
I joy not that the year should die;
None mourn his burial more than I."

While thus I conned my sorrow o'er,
And learned a pain unknown before,
There came a tapping at my door.

A gentle tap—and then a pause.
"Who's there?"—
"For me each bolt withdraws;
I am a gift from Santa Claus!"

Oh, Heavens! that voice! It scarce could be!
With one quick leap the door was free,
And on my breast lay Bertha Lee.

She lay and sobbed all white—all cold.
I kissed the dew from her hair of gold.
I held her as Love alone could hold!

Still rang the chimes from belfries brown,
But through the vast triumphant town
There was no joy that mine could crown!

The midnight heard my joyous cry;
"Bells, greet the New-Year in the sky!
None welcome his coming so much as I."

LITERARY ITEMS.

The Holiday season has not, the past year or two, produced any original illustrated work of importance in this country, with the exception of [illegible]'s *Margaret*, which can hardly be classed among Holiday productions. It is not particularly gratifying to American art, that the plates of the two most elegantly-illustrated books published on this side the Atlantic were executed in Europe. The plates of the *Republican Court*, published by APPLETON, were engraved and printed in London, from original pictures sent from here, while the plates in the *Court of Napoleon*, published by DERBY & JACKSON, were engraved, printed, and colored in Paris. The best illustrated editions of LONGFELLOW have been printed in London, although they have been issued with the names of his Boston publishers. AUDUBON was compelled to have the plates of his great work on American Ornithology executed in France, but DOWNING could find no one in Paris to color the plates of his large work on American *Fruits*, and at last succeeded in finding the right talent in Buffalo.

There is to be a new magazine published in March, exclusively for the South. The two gentlemen who have undertaken to supply our slave-holding brethren with a monthly periodical adapted to their tastes, are Messrs. W. B. CARLISLE and P. H. HAYNE, of Charleston, S. C. We wish them every success in their commendable enterprise, notwithstanding that they say:

"Not having consulted the opinion or solicited the consent of the Boston *Traveller* or the NEW-YORK TIMES, we shall go on, regardless of their characteristic insinuations. We only design and contemplate an organ that shall faithfully represent, expound and embody the intelligent and self-asserting opinion of the South, and of course defend that opinion when necessary; we propose to offend no one, and least of all to imitate our Northern friends of the *Traveller* and TIMES school, in habitual, rude and insolent aggressiveness of opinion and assertion. We shall, as a general rule, leave the North and Timbuctoo to take care of themselves, content, if we can discharge the duty that is nearest us, and do our own land and clime a service in any degree. We are gratified, however—with all deference to our sneering assailants, be it said—to state that we have contributions, and the promise of contributions from Northern gentlemen, and shall receive more with pleasure."

The North and Timbuctoo will try to rub along in spite of the resolution of these amiable gentlemen to let them take care of themselves, which they have succeeded in doing thus far.

The meaning of the slang word *canard* (the French for duck) every one knows, but every one, probably, does not know why it implies a bogus story. The following are the terms in which M. [illegible] relates, in the *Annuaire de la Academie*, the manner in which it became used in its new sense: "To give a sly hit at the ridiculous pieces of intelligence which the journals are in habit of publishing every morning, CORNELISSEN stated that an interesting experiment had just been made, calculated to prove the extraordinary voracity of ducks. Twenty of these animals had been placed together, and one of them having been killed and cut up into the smallest possible pieces, feathers and all, and thrown to the other nineteen, had been gluttonously grabbled up in an exceedingly short space of time. *Another was taken from the* nineteen, and being chopped up like its predecessor, was served up to the eighteen, and at once devoured like the other; and so on to the last, who was then placed in the position of having eaten his nineteen companions in a wonderfully short time."

One of the most striking evidences of the greater intellectual activity of the Northern over the Southern people, is exhibited in the last report of the Patent Office:

"During the year 1855, there were issued from the Patent Office: To Arkansas, 1; to gallant little Rhode Island, 21; to South Carolina, 6; to Massachusetts, 300; to Missouri, 7; to Connecticut, 104; to Virginia, 46; to New-York, 885. Total to Slave States, 186. *Total to Free States*, 1,628. Of the 49 Patents awarded during the *week ending Nov. 4, 1856, 39 were for valuable* improvements in the Free States; 1 for an *improvement in the cotton gin in Mississippi*."

It has been stated that Rev. DANIEL WALDO, *Chaplain to Congress, is the oldest surviving graduate* of Yale College. By turning to the Triennial Catalogue for 1856, you will see that Mr. WALDO is of the class of 1788. Dr. STEBBINS, of the same class, has died since the catalogue was printed. In the class of 1787, RICHARD MCCURDY and WILLIAM TAYLOR have no star against their names. In the class of 1785, GAD NEWELL has none; and in the class of 1785, there are two without a star, Mr. LANGDON and Mr. MCLELLAN.

Mr. GOODRICH, in his *Court of Napoleon*, tells the following story of Lord BROUGHAM as a lady's maid:

"PAULINE was [illegible] marvelously beautiful, though her health was delicate and her constitution impaired. She was surrounded with admirers, the most ardent of whom was Lord BROUGHAM. He was admitted to the mysteries of her toilet, and she allowed him to sit on the floor before her and hold her feet in his hands. He was also permitted, as a great favor, to hand pins to her dressing maids when they needed them in the arrangement of her person."

FELIX ORSINI, the Italian exile, has been lecturing in London on Italian tyranny.

RICHARD COBDEN has published another letter on maritime law.

The Boston *Atlas* says that Mr. F. H. UNDERWOOD, of that city, is lecturing successfully on the novel subject of book publishers.

Professor AGASSIZ says that more than a lifetime would be necessary to enumerate the various species of insects and describe their appearance. MEIGEN, a German, collected and described 600 species of flies, which he collected in a district of ten miles in circumference. There have been collected in Europe 20,000 species of insects preying on wheat. In Berlin, two Professors are engaged collecting, observing and describing insects and their habits, and already have they published five large volumes upon the insects which attack forest trees.

Dr. KNEELAND, of Boston, recently delivered a lecture before the Natural History Society, in which he advocated the theory that in animals and in human races, *hybridity* is the true *test of specific difference*, and that no one species of men can lay claim to the paternity of all the human varieties.

Colonel FREMONT has written a letter, introductory to Messrs. DIX, EDWARDS & CO.'s edition of ANDERSSON'S African Explorations, in which he says:

"It hardly occurs to our mind, that the thousands of years which have rolled away, impressed with the infinite activity of the human race, have not sufficed to make known to us our own habitation. We have extended our researches into other worlds, material and spiritual, but have not yet made ourselves acquainted with the earth on which we tread."

Art Gossip.

The Manchester *Guardian* says that among the varied art-treasures to be brought together in the Manchester exhibition of next year, will be found a great number and variety of products of the fictile art, specimens of the pottery of all periods and of various nations, from the rudest fabrics of the Etruscans, and the classic forms and ornamentations of the Greeks, down to mediæval and modern times. Chief among the vessels of ancient classic pottery, Greek and Etruscan, are the vases, which have been thus classed according to their uses: 1. For holding wine, oil, or water—the amphora, pelice, and stamnos. 2. For carrying water—the hydria and calpis. 3. For mixing wine and water—the crater, celebe, and oxybaphon. 4. For pouring wine, &c.—the oenochoe, olpe, and prochous. 5. For drinking—the cantharus, cyathus, carchesion, holcion, scyphus, cylix, lepaste, phiale, ceras, and rhyton. 6. For ointments or perfumes—the lecythus, alabastron, ascos, bombylios, aryballos, and cotyliscos. This will show the great variety of forms for which, in English, we have no terms save the vague ones of vase, urn, chalice, bowl, cup, goblet, &c.

A number of English noblemen and gentlemen have recently imported into England, at their own risk, M. SOULAGE'S collection of Italian art of all kinds, bronzes, pottery, furniture, &c.; possessing unique examples of the artists of the sixteenth century, MICHAEL ANGELO, PISANI, CELLINI, MAESTRO GIORGIO, &c. It is intended to offer the collection to the British Government at cost price only, on the understanding that, if declined, the works will be disposed of by public auction, and the profits applied in some form to the promotion of art. In the first instance the collection will be exhibited, and public opinion as to its value brought to bear upon the Government, so that the question of purchasing may be thoroughly considered.

Professor FORCHHAMMER, of the University of Kiel, has had a sub-marine map engraved to illustrate his work (now in the press) on the Ruins of Troy. The map is constructed on the same principle as the common geographical maps, with a shading of greater or lesser strength to denote the mountains and other inequalities of the bed of the sea. It represents the sea between the Island of Tenedos and the opposite coast of Asia Minor, including the classic spot where the Greek fleet lay at anchor, the rendezvous of the different naval contingents to the memorable expedition to Troy. Professor FORCHHAMMER professes to call the charts constructed on his new system "Benthographical maps," from the Ionic word *Benthos*, signifying depth.

At a recent meeting of the British Society of Arts an interesting paper on "Indian fibres," was read by Dr. J. F. ROYLE, F. R. S. The author stated that he was induced, from the great importance of the subject in a mercantile point of view, to bring it again before the notice of the public. He pointed out the enormous variety of fibre-producing plants to be met with in vast quantities in different parts of India and in tropical countries generally, some of which were fully equal in every respect to flax and hemp. He pointed out the different fibres applicable under their various heads: 1. Bast and bark. 2. Platting and matmaking materials. 3. Cordage fibres. 4. Textile fibres. 5. Paper materials. Under a sixth head he called attention to the erection of machinery for preparing fibres in India, and the methods to be adopted for obtaining fibres in large quantities from India.

English art has recently sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. JOHN ARTHUR HERBERT, son of the Royal Academician, which took place at [illegible], in France, and was occasioned by an attack of typhus fever. He was the author of "Phillip IV. of Spain Knighting Velasquez," one of the most admired pictures in the exhibition at the National Gallery this year. The painting itself was purchased by the ex-Lord Mayor, being selected by an academician whom he had commissioned to purchase the best cabinet picture in the exhibition. Mr. HERBERT, at the time of his death, was only in his 23d year.

An original picture by RAPHAEL, has been lately rescued from oblivion at Hampton Court. It seems (says the *Athenæum*,) to be the portrait of RAPHAEL by his own hand, which was described by PASSAVANT in his tour in England, as existing in Kensington Palace at the time of his visit. Since that period many of the choicest pictures have been removed to Hampton Court, in order to afford the public a free enjoyment of them, and this appears to have been overlooked in the transit. The words "Raffaello Urbinus *fec.*" are inscribed on a button of the painter's dress.

One of Mr. TURNER'S best water-color drawings —that known as [illegible]—was recently sold at auction [illegible]. The picture is described as combining many of those surprising excellencies —the wonderful sunlight, the extensive view, with distant mountains almost lost in the lake mist—upon the execution of which the fame of TURNER rests. After a spirited contest the picture was knocked down to a dealer for 255 guineas.

The first two volumes of Dr. HENRY BARTH'S *Travels in Central Africa*, are announced to appear in England this Winter. The maps to illustrate the work are being drawn by Dr. PETERMANN, of Gotha, and an artist of great eminence of the name of BERNATZ, is at present engaged in lithographing Dr. BARTH'S original sketches of the scenery, about seventy in number.

The Imperial Library at Vienna, one of the most valuable in Europe, has lately purchased a precious collection of the rarest Turkish and Arabian manuscripts. This collection was formed by the Secretary of the Austrian Internunciate at Constantinople, Baron de SCHLECHTA, who *has devoted eight* years of labor and research, and expended considerable *sums of money*.

The Vienna papers announce that a Danish *savant has translated the Punic inscription on the celebrated* Piræus lion in Venice. According to the expounder, it announces that HAROLD SIGARDSON, half brother of OLAF, the Saint, one of the Viking pirates in the year 1040, being called to the help of the Greek Emperor, with the aid of his Norman allies, conquered the Piræus and levied tribute from the people.

New Music.

[illegible] many musical publications [illegible] on our table, [illegible] WALLACE, [illegible] WOLLENHAUPT. A romance, followed by a brilliant polka entitled *L'Absence et le Retour*, and *El Nuevo Jaleo des Jerez*, are by WALLACE.

The first movement of the romance is in the same dreamy style we trace through all WALLACE'S romances. The tinge of melancholy, with occasional flashes of passion, which have proved so fascinating in his *La Rêve* and *Forget-Me-Not*, are apparent here, and are made more interesting by the contrast with the brilliant polka movement which follows. WALLACE'S Concert Polkas are the polkas of all polkas, and we have yet to see the work of this peculiar style to equal them. The finale to the romance is of the same dashing and enthusiastic style, and should, for the same reasons, become vastly popular. *El Nuevo Jaleo des Jerez* is a new Spanish dance, and has the characteristic fascination of Spanish dance music. WOLLENHAUPT'S new pieces are *Grand March Brillante* and *Divertissement Fantastique*. A march for the piano is generally an abomination, but this, like GOTTSCHALK'S *Marche de Nuit*, is essentially a piano-forte march. It is a finished composition, with exquisite melody and all the effects made within the capacity of the piano. Band marches on the piano-forte are poor things, but this is essentially a piano-forte march, or more properly a march fantasia. The *divertissement* is a composition of real merit and a beautiful piece, worthy the careful study of any and every piano player of ordinary ability. We have heard a new piece by WOLLENHAUPT, dedicated to GOTTSCHALK, and which GOTTSCHALK is much pleased with and plays continually. We do not know the name of it, but it is a Mazourka Caprice. When published it will be his most salable work, and will find its place in every *repertoire* of music.

RICHARD HOFFMAN has printed an excellent arrangement of "Trovatore." It has the Anvil Chorus, Prison Song, &c., very well arranged, and it does credit to this talented pianist, and gives promise of more important works in the future. We believe that all these pieces are from the press of WM. HALL & SON. They can, at any rate, be had at any of the music shops.....Mr. WM. A. KING is a composer who works but little with his pen, (at least, we see but little of his work,) but works remarkably well. We have two of his compositions, *La Gracieuse* and *Le Séjour des Fées*, which display so much solid merit that they deserve to become popular. The first is a Styrian waltz, full of vigor, individuality and nationality—one of those refreshingly characteristic pieces which, when well played, carry away the listener from the key-board of the piano to realms of fancy. The other is a brilliant fragment for the saloon in the modern style, less difficult than the first, but brilliant and dashing. We commend both pieces to the attention of amateurs.....We have received two numbers of a new and very desirable musical periodical, issued by Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO., called the *Orchestral Journal*. The intention of this little work is to supply small orchestras with all the new music, arranged in an easy and effective way for 1st and 2d violin, flute, bass, clarionet, and cornet or trumpet. It is neatly printed, and will answer the useful end for which it is intended.

PARIS GOSSIP.

A Word About Monaco—The Little Principality Turned into a Gambling Rendezvous—Woman's Convention for the Abolition of Crinoline—Proposed Congress of Hatters—Rachel's Hotel—More Exhibitions—American Club in Paris—American Prima Donna.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 2[illegible], 1856.

There are certain existences which hold only to a thread of romance. Of these the Principality of Monaco is a striking example. Buried away in a little corner of Europe, its picturesque shores bathed by the blue waves of the Mediterranean, its valleys perfumed by the perpetual bloom of its orange, fig and rose trees, Monaco is the loveliest country in the world. It is true that it is no larger than your hand, that it is a country where poverty and the stillness of poverty reigns, and yet it is, as BUSSY-RABUTIN says, "the country of eternal Spring." Its Prince resembles an antiquarian, whose earthly wealth is invested in a fine collection of ancient coins; his possession is dear to his heart, but it brings in nothing. It strains the treasury to maintain a standing army of sixty worthless and beardless little soldiers. When the political equilibrium of Europe is threatened in the region of Monaco, the King of Sardinia sends down a battalion of big fellows dressed in green. But these foreign sons of Mars corrupt and humiliate the little Principality; they say to the women, "Soul of my life!" and they carry off the handsome daughters of Monaco. And all that because the treasury of Monaco is in a chronic state of atony.

Everybody knows the straits to which many members of the royal house of Grimaldi have been reduced to save themselves from misery. The late reigning Prince at one time delighted the pit at one of the second-rate theatres of Paris with his pirouettes and girouettes as chief of a ballet pantomime of which he was the author. But the new reigning Prince, who has just ascended the throne, understands better the spirit of the epoch in which he lives. Tired of the poverty of the treasury, of his diminutive standing army, and of his dependence on Sardinia, he has struck a grand blow for independence and a fortune. Some one suggested to the Prince that if he wished to furlough his ragged army, turn his back on King EMANUEL, and set as a guard over the orange trees of his garden of Hesperides a battalion of magnificent dragoons of his own, he had but to establish a great gambling house, and the revolution of his empire would be accomplished.

The prince adopted the hint, and a great conversation hall, after the style of those of Baden-Baden and Hambourg is soon to be opened. The Prince was seduced by the dragoons. The announcement has spread an agreeable emotion through the fashionable circles of Europe. The *blasé tourists* of all nations have long felt the need of a rendezvous in Southern Europe where they could ruin themselves in Winter; in April they will now play at Baden-Baden, in August at Hambourg, in September at Aix-la-Chapelle, and in December at Menton, in the little Principality of Monaco. Already some of the *habitués* of our jockey club are on the road to the new El Dorado.

And yet it is afflicting that this little Principality of eternal Spring and unchanging physiognomy, is all at once to undergo a metamorphosis. The world has been habituated to looking at it as a little picture of repute fixed forever in the same frame. Its magnificent and deserted palace; its phthisicky cannon sleeping in the court of honor; its handsome girls, the most beautiful brunettes in the world, with eyes larger than their mouths; the universal calm, the clear blue sky, the flowers, the bullfinches which sing on the branches of the almond trees; all its rustic poverty and even the little band of soldiers for "make-believe," are to be replaced by great noisy carriages in gilt and gold, by insolent lackeys, by tiresome invalids, by a splendid and turbulent crowd. The Casino is about to open, the *croupiers* are already there, the compeers are learning their *rôles*, the "pigeons" and the adventurers in noisy crinoline, will not long delay. They will dance, they will drink champagne, they will play, without stop, and the *quiet little principality will no longer be itself. Delirium*, an eternal orgie of women and of gold will reign! Satan has seen nothing more beautiful on earth!

THE CRINOLINE STILL LIVES.

The transition from the *rouge-et-noir* of Monaco to crinoline is easy and appropriate. I believe I have not told you that not long since a convention of leading ladies in the fashionable world was held in this city, for the purpose of discussing measures to abolish crinoline. A considerable majority of the assembly decided in favor of the abolition; but a half dozen of that class of ladies to whom crinoline is indispensable as a compensation for the negligence of nature, opposed the measure so successfully that the meeting adjourned without coming to a conclusion. The majority, however, do not yield the contest, and another meeting is soon to take place, when they hope to carry their point. In this country, where *rooms, doors, passages, stairways* and carriages are generally small, the inconvenience of an excessive *development of the new fashion is growing a serious* matter of consideration. It is an affair of pure mathematical *demonstration, that for soirée purposes* a room or suite of rooms which would formerly accommodate three hundred persons now accommodate but two hundred. A quadrille in a crowded room is impossible; and when one reflects that the majority of ladies have no need of this new extravagance, that in fact the wearing of it throws suspicion on a faultless form, it is a wonder they will sacrifice so many real advantages to countenance it.

Notwithstanding the war that is carried on against the crinolines, they continue to swell, to inflate, to augment. Lately the company of the Gymnase were invited to the Palace to play before the Court, and they selected, as a part of the evening's performance, a new piece, which has gained a great success at that theatre, entitled *Les Toilettes Tapageuses*, ("Noisy Toilets.") As may be imagined, this piece is a sarcasm on the prevailing mode. The heroine of the piece is made to wear a crinoline of the most formidable dimensions, and all the laughable accidents which are likely to befall a young lady in such an attire are brought out in strong relief. The result of this display before the Court of Compiègne was to extend still more the dimensions of the toilets which appeared the next day; and in this we see a new proof of the maxim, that when you attack a woman's prerogative, no matter how absurd may be the fantasy, you only render it immortal. The crinoline, therefore, still lives, and it is strengthened by opposition; yet, although it is sustained by the powerful influence of the Court, it is generally believed that it is short lived.

THE NEW BONNET.

So, too, of the *chapeau-Paméla*. It has made but a brief apparition before the public and is now condemned, it is thought, beyond recovery. Lady COWLEY and the Countess WALEWSKI persisted in wearing these bonnets during the *fêtes* at Compiègne, and we see from time to time a couple in the streets, but they are rare, and are evidently doomed. The crinoline lady of *Les Toilettes Tapageuses* attempts a double hit at the prevailing mode by wearing one of these hats, but it is ill-spent ridicule, and only interferes with the success of her enormous skirts.

[illegible]

The movement in favor of the *chapeau de l'alliance*, or *chapeau-Paméla*, according to the latest phraseology, has suggested a movement in favor of a change in the form of men's hats. A universal congress of hatters in Brussels is talked of, to discuss this subject, and at the moment I write it is not too much to say that all the hatters in Europe are plunged in meditation on the subject. But it is more than doubtful whether any practicable conception will flow from their meditations, since it has long been an acknowledged fact that the change of form in men's hats was one of the most difficult questions of modern times. It is not a question of the size of the crown and brim that is sought, but a radical change in the form; a change which will suit as well as the present mode the face of the wearer, and at the same time afford a better protection from the elements. The present brimless, elongated form of hat is meaningless, and yet who can suggest one that will replace it? for a low crown shortens a man, and a broad brim swallows up his face.

THE HOTEL OF MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

To-morrow is the day announced for the sale at auction of the residence of Mlle. RACHEL. This Hotel, situated No. 4 rue Trudon, has been the object of as much curiosity for the last six weeks, as if it had been the palace of a monarch that had been sacked by a revolutionary mob. The crowd to see the interior was so great that people were only admitted by tickets, which were obtained by making known the name and residence of the visitor. There is always a curiosity to see *at home* that class of women to which RACHEL belongs, and this curiosity is found to pervade most the higher ranks of society.

When RACHEL first built the present hotel, her reputation and the public curiosity in regard to her was at their zenith. She was then applauded by crowned heads on the stage, and courted by princes off the stage. The saloons of her hotel were frequented by men such as were only found elsewhere around thrones, and the reports that circulated about the magnificence of the house, and the rare presents which it contained were so extravagant that some singular pretexts were imagined by certain ladies in high life to penetrate within its walls. A story is told of a certain Marchioness who presented herself at Mlle. RACHEL'S door as a merchant of rich articles of toilet. She had her boxes well garnished; she adopted the physiognomy and the language of the trade, like a woman of the world used to playing comedy, she announced that she had placed in reserve for Mlle. RACHEL a splendid selection of lace, which she had bought and would sell at a bargain. Thus the Marchioness gained access to the house, and by the loss to her of the sum of twenty-five or thirty Napoleons, succeeded in talking an hour or two with RACHEL, and under the *pretext* that she would like to see and estimate in her quality of merchant the furniture of the hotel, was conducted from bottom to top by Mlle. RACHEL herself. The Marchioness boasted of this feat afterwards, and it made a good deal of talk in aristocratic circles.

The hotel of Mlle. RACHEL is not in itself remarkable. It is small, the stairs and the rooms are narrow, and are only curious from their decoration and furnishing. Splendid descriptions have appeared from time to time of this hotel, but really they must have been written by over-zealous *feuilletonists*, who wrote a puff of the house in the same vein they would write a puff of *Hermione* or *Phèdre* herself. With half a dozen exceptions the furniture is without originality, and is just such as you see in the house of any opulent citizen. It is costly, and in the grand saloon and in the *artiste's* bedroom, the effect is good. The house is to be sold first, and if the purchaser does not wish to take the furniture with it a separate sale will be made for the furniture.

THREE MORE GRAND EXHIBITIONS.

We are to have in rapid succession three more grand exhibitions. They are all to take place in the Crystal Palace on the Champs Elysées. The first is a Universal Exhibition of Photography which is to open the 15th of next month. M. REGNAULT is the President of this Exhibition, which promises to be extensive, curious and instructive.

The next will be the Annual Art Exhibition, suspended during the years 1854 and 1855, on account of the Great Exhibition, which supplied its place. This Exhibition embraces paintings, engravings, statuary and architecture, and as every one knows who has seen it in former years, is the most extensive exhibition of the kind in any [illegible]. It will open either in February or March, [illegible] are entertained that time enough has not [illegible] to artists to finish their works, as the time has [illegible] advanced in order to accommodate another [illegible] which is to follow, the annual exhibition of [illegible] animals and agricultural implements and products.

The latter exhibition, the third of the series, will take place in June. This exhibition, the present year, was so popular, and attended with such good results, that great efforts will be made to give to the coming exhibition a high character of usefulness.

The collection of rare objects, drawings, photographs, &c., collected by the Prince NAPOLEON in his late excursion in the northern seas, are to be collected in a hall of the Palais Royale, where they will be exhibited to the Prince's friends, and such other persons as shall address a special request in writing to the Prince for that purpose. The collection is said to be highly curious. It will, no doubt, form part of the Museum of Natural History at the Garden of Plants.

THE AMERICAN CLUB AND THE GAME OF POKER.

Paris does not yet possess an Eccentric Club, but it will not be long before they will find the same need of one here as at London; for under the influence of the dozen clubs already in existence, conversation is dead and stupidity and the *rouge-et-noir* reign supreme.

The *Cercle des Deux Mondes*, the wreck of the former club of that name founded by Americans on the Boulevard Montmartre, and now situated in the rue Lepelletier, forms an exception to the rest in its composition and physiognomy. Men of letters, journalists, brokers, Americans, Italians, artists and actors, make of this club the most original one of Paris. It is the youngest, most amusing, and most progressive of all. It is only at this club that they know how to *blague* and to play *poker*—two accomplishments introduced by the American section of the society.

This game of *poker*, which is likely to extend to the other clubs of Paris, frightens the Frenchmen at first, and they call it *le jeu terrible!* But you may bet that before ten years it will have replaced *lansquenet*, the most terrible of the French games, in the clubs of Paris.

The *Cercle des Deux Mondes* possesses a character of democracy which distinguishes it from all others, and it is to this that it owes its gayety. It derives this democratic feature from the heterogeneousness of its composition. The financier elbows the man of letters, the artist plays at the same table with the millionaire, the republican tutoys the baron. Collectively, they pass in review the gossip of the town, they make farce and they laugh. The *Cercle des Deux Mondes* is at last in good fortune.

MISS MAY'S ENGAGEMENT IN LONDON.

In a late letter I mentioned *the fact that Miss MAY*, of Washington, had just signed a six months' contract with Mr. LUMLEY, manager of the *Italian opera* at London. Your readers, perhaps, know that Miss MAY is cousin to the popular [illegible] of that name, and niece to Mr. GALES, of the *National Intelligencer*. For the last three or four years Miss MAY has been studying Italian music in Europe under the best masters, mostly in Italy. For a year past she has been in Paris. She is accompanied by her mother and sister, like herself, admirers of music and accomplished musicians.

Recently Miss MAY had been invited to audiences before the juries of the Grand and Italian Operas in this city. At the Grand Opera, which represents the French school, you know the jealousy which prevails against Italian music and the Italian style. Miss MAY sang on the stage of the Grand Opera before this jury, composed of Messrs. ROYER, the leader of the orchestra, HECTOR BERLIOZ, AUBER, HALEVY, SCRIBE, and other eminent musicians, and they were unanimous in their expressions of admiration of Miss MAY'S voice. They advised her to take lessons in the French school and study to pronounce well the French language, and they would hear her again. I accompanied Miss MAY to this trial of her voice, and was thus a witness to her success. At the Italiens there was a still more emphatic admiration of her voice and M. CALZADO at once made a proposition to introduce her first as a substitute and then as a prima donna, on his stage. The number of prima donnas already engaged, precluded him from giving her that position at once. Miss MAY refused this proposition, and it was while further negotiations were going on between her and M. CALZADO, that Mr. LUMLEY arrived in Paris in search of artists for his next opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre. He went to see Miss MAY, heard her sing, and at once offered her an engagement which came up to her expectations, and she accepted it.

The principal and only serious criticism I have heard made on Miss MAY'S singing is in regard to her vocalization. Without pretending to defend this defect of her education, in justice to her it must be stated that it is not so much a want of talent or the power to vanquish the defect, as an impatience on her part to try her voice before the public. It is simply a want of study, and will be overcome by time and practice. She has too much of the natural impetuosity of her country. In the higher notes Miss MAY is unsurpassed by any singer on the stage. Her falsetto notes are also remarkable for their purity and sonorousness. To a fine form and self-assured, commanding presence, Miss MAY unites a beauty of face which cannot fail to add materially to her success in her musical career.

The great success of the WILLIAMSES and MURDOCK at London makes the moment an auspicious one for Miss MAY'S *début* before a London audience. American actors, American books and American songs are just now the vogue there. We hope that Miss MAY'S *début* will contribute to the increase of this trans-atlantic reputation. MALAKOFF.

The Late General Guyon.

We announced some time since the death of General GUYON, who bore a conspicuous part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848. He died of cholera in Constantinople, early in October last. His life was a checkered one. Of his early history but little is known, other than that he was of Irish descent. His father was a Post-Captain in the British Navy, and the son soon acquired a love for adventure, which led him, while still very young, to enter as a volunteer in the British Army. He was present during the whole campaign in Portugal, and gained much distinction by his bravery. At the conclusion of the war, he entered the service of Austria, and received rapid promotion, until at the age of 30 he became Captain of a Hussar Company. Forming an attachment for a wealthy and beautiful Hungarian lady, the Baroness SPLENYI, he entered into a matrimonial alliance, and, resigning his commission in the Army, retired to private life, devoting himself with great enthusiasm to the pursuits and the pleasures of a rural life. In this retirement, Capt. GUYON soon became noted, as well for the excellence of his stock as for the unbounded hospitality of his house and the graces of his demeanor. No Hungarian landlord of his day was so tender of his tenants' interests as he; none spent their means more liberally in the selection and importation of improved breeds of domestic animals; few were more profuse in their acknowledgement of the claims of society. His life passed quietly in this manner for some ten years.

At the outbreak of the Revolution in the year 1848, when Austria broke faith with Hungary, and sanctioned the inroad of JELLACHICH into the Hungarian territory, Capt. GUYON was startled out of his retirement. Deeply resenting the perfidy of the Austrian Government, he eagerly threw himself into the ranks of the struggling Hungarians, and, resuming his military command, organized his tenantry into a battalion and offered their services to the Hungarian Assembly. The offer was accepted. Captain GUYON was named Major, and was ordered to join the army of Gen. MAGA in the upper part of Western Hungary. The first battle in which his military talents had fair scope was fought in the neighborhood of Vienna, between the Austrians under JELLACHICH, and the Hungarians under MAGA. Major GUYON held command of the advanced guard of the Hungarians, and encountered the Croats commanded in person by JELLACHICH. He charged the Austrians with such fury that they were thrown into confusion, and had he been sustained by Gen. MAGA, might have completed their rout. Failing, however, to receive support, he was obliged to retreat, and did so with comparatively little loss. The next affair of moment in which he was engaged was the assault and capture of Branitzko, at the foot of the Karpat Mountains. The Hungarians scaled mountain passes which the Austrians deemed inaccessible, and took the town. The Austrian commander was General SCHLICK. The great advantage gained by this achievement was the reopening of the communication between the army of Teiss and that of [illegible]. This affair was the commencement of, and apparently laid the foundation of, the victories which were afterwards achieved over the Austrians by General GORGEY.

A story has been widely circulated, by those who served under General GUYON, to the following effect: One evening, at a late hour, while visiting the outposts, in order to ascertain if everything was right, he ventured to pass the outpost's line, and, slowly advancing on the neutral ground, with the intention of learning something about the enemy's position, suddenly fell in with the enemy's picket, who took him prisoner, threatening death at the slightest show of resistance. Seeing that there was no alternative, he consented to follow them, and was conducted to the barracks of the outpost, where the officer in command, on learning his name, character and business, informed him that he should be escorted on the next morning to head-quarters. His sword was left in his possession. On the way to head-quarters on the following morning, Gen. GUYON concocted a plan of escape. He asked the Corporal to stop the wagon, as he wished to walk for a few minutes; his request was granted; but no sooner had he gained a firm foothold at a well-measured distance from the Corporal, when he drew his sword, and made from below a cut, by which the throat of the unlucky officer was severed. The General, as the story runs, contrived to profit by the surprise of his guard, and putting the two other soldiers *hors du combat* by his superior strength and agility, effected his escape safely. He ordered the Wallach driver of the wagon to divest himself of his uniform, changed clothing with him, and in this guise escaped.

The cause of Hungary was lost. Gen. GUYON, with others, whose prominence in the revolutionary movement had rendered them obnoxious to the Austrian Government, was compelled to fly, and, like others he found a refuge in Turkey. Through the agency of Sir STRATFORD CANNING, he was favorably received by the Divan, and offered his military services to the Turkish Government. He arrived in Constantinople in November, 1849. He was reduced to poverty by the confiscation of his estates; yet exerted himself to assist his fellow-exiles, and was, in many instances, able to alleviate their condition. Being permitted to enter the Sultan's army without changing his religion, he was detailed for the command of the Turkish forces at Damascus, and took an active part in the disciplining of the forces stationed in Asia Minor.

After the capitulation of Gen. KLAPKA at Komorn, Madame GUYON and her children were surprised at midnight, in their own castle, by a squadron of the Austrians. They were handcuffed, shut up in a covered carriage, and escorted to Presburg, where they were confined in the prison of the old fortress. Subsequently, they were summoned before the martial court, examined and cross-examined, and remanded to their cells. Eight months were passed in this confinement.

In person Gen. GUYON was strongly and symmetrically formed. His height was about five feet six inches, his complexion light, hair reddish, mouth firmly compressed, face destitute of mustache or whisker. He was very elastic in his movements, and was renowned for his skill in horsemanship. In manners he was courteous without flattery, humble without *servility*, ambitious without arrogance. His bravery was unquestioned, and his gallantry conspicuous.

SOUTHERN EXPORTS.—In August last, MOSES C. CHURCH, *formerly a resident of Vermontville*, Michigan, but then in the employ of his uncle at Columbus, Georgia, wrote home that "it would not be hard to get up a Fremont ticket in that part of Georgia," and added some comments of a Free-Soil tendency. An extract from this letter was published in a country paper in Michigan, and somebody sent a copy to Mr. HARVEY HALL, CHURCH'S uncle, in Columbus, who forthwith called upon his nephew, and on hearing his confession of its authorship, threatened him with personal violence unless he left the State. Mr. CHURCH left without unnecessary delay. We find these facts given in detail in the correspondence of the Detroit *Advertiser*.

[illegible]

From the Rochester Democrat.

During the last summer, intelligence was communicated to persons residing in this city that a young colored man named GRANBY, who formerly resided here, had been kidnapped, and was then held as a slave by a planter named [illegible] on the Mississippi River, in the State of Louisiana. Before the necessary facts could be ascertained to warrant the appointment of a Commissioner to reclaim and restore him to freedom, the summer was advanced, and on account of the prevalent sickness, it was decided to defer an effort to find him until cooler weather. The information in regard to GRANBY came from another colored man, who represented himself as a runaway slave from Louisiana, and [illegible] him to persons [illegible], appealing to them to take measures to restore him to freedom. The [illegible] he was employed in Chicago, and that [illegible] was wanted for [illegible] names were given.

Gov. CLARK having been duly advised of these circumstances, sought for some person [illegible] who knew GRANBY, and in whose [illegible] the management of such a case, [illegible] be reposed. JOSEPH COCHRANE, Esq., was [illegible], and on the 17th of November [illegible] New-Orleans via Chicago; at the latter place he made inquiries for the man who communicated the news in regard to GRANBY, but was unable to learn anything of him, either from those whose names had been given, or from any one else. Mr. COCHRANE then, on some blind intimation, went to Milwaukee, but was no more successful there than he had been at Chicago. These failures induced some misgivings as to the correctness of the story in regard to GRANBY, but thinking he might be wrong, and that all this might be the result of some mistake, Mr. COCHRANE determined to proceed to New-Orleans, deliver his letters and make use of every facility that might offer itself, to arrive at the truth, and if GRANBY was discovered to effect his release.

On his arrival at New-Orleans, Mr. COCHRANE called upon Hon. THEODORE G. HUNT, formerly member of Congress from that city, and the Mayor of the city, to both of whom he had letters. Both these gentlemen very promptly and cheerfully proffered any aid in their power, assuring Mr. COCHRANE that if GRANBY was wrongfully held in slavery, and could be discovered, there would be no difficulty or delay in effecting his liberation. Mr. C. remained in New-Orleans and its vicinity about a week, and diligently followed up every supposed trace of the kidnapped boy, but without the least sign of success. He [illegible] up and down the river, for many miles, visiting different towns and plantations, where it was supposed the kidnapped man could be found. He was kindly aided by counsel in New-Orleans, and by the Judge and Deputy Sheriff of St. Charles Parish, above New-Orleans.

The probability is that GRANBY is not in that vicinity. The planter whose name was given to the informant resided in the neighborhood of the place described as the residence of GRANBY, but he has been dead for two years, and his son, the present owner, is in Europe.

New-York Leather Case in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Times, Dec. 1[illegible].

This case, which has attracted more than ordinary attention from an attempt to have the accused liberated through a writ of *habeas corpus*, came up for examination in the Police Court this morning. Two brothers by the name of STEVENS are charged with larceny of six hundred sides of sole leather, the property of FASSETT, ISHAM & CO., of New-York. The facts, as produced by the testimony of Mr. ISHAM, one of the firm, on the witness stand this morning, are about as follows:

During the Summer of 1855, the firm of W. E. & F. STEVENS, tanners of Liberty, New-York, made a contract with FASSETT, dealers in hides and leather, of the City of New-York, to do their tanning on a certain agreement, the pay of the amount to be determined by the sales of the leather. FASSETT, ISHAM & Co., dispatched numerous invoices of hides to the tannery, and afterwards learning that the STEVENSES were somewhat involved, advanced them money to help them out of their difficulties. The leather came from the tannery very slowly, but advances were still made by the New-York firm, until they reached $10,000 or $12,000.

The delay of the STEVENSES was continued, they returning but small quantities of the leather until the 5th day of last month, when their tannery was destroyed by fire. Shortly after the New-York firm heard that the STEVENSES were shipping their leather North and West for the purpose of disposing of it. An examination of the freight lists of Albany confirmed this intelligence, as various lots of the leather had been shipped to Northern and Western cities, and among others, 600 sides to this city. The firm telegraphed to all the points known, to have the leather detained, and those who had it in charge arrested, among other places, to this city. The accused [illegible] shipped to this point. The leather is identified by marks originally made upon the hides.

But one of the [illegible] in custody, [illegible] member of the firm of W. E. & F. STEVENS. The other, however, is a brother of the members of the firm, and is believed to be connected with the shipment of the stock. The State was not through with its testimony when the court closed, and of course we know nothing of the defence which will be set up. We will give the result of the examination to-morrow.

Disasters on Lake Ontario—Loss of a Vessel and Crew.

The Toronto papers furnish further news of disasters on the Lake. The *Globe*, of Tuesday, says a telegraphic dispatch was received on the previous evening, from Port Credit, stating that the schooner [illegible] was capsized during the gale of Sunday night, and that all on board (Captain and four men) were drowned. She was loaded with wood, and bound for Oakville. At a late hour none of the bodies had been recovered. The vessel was owned by [illegible].

The scow *Cornelia*, from Cleveland to Toronto, was [illegible] by the violence of the gale on Sunday night near Ashbridge's Bay, to the east of that city. She left the canal on Saturday, for Toronto, but [illegible] against the wind, opposite Privat's, when a sudden squall took her aback. The crew, six in number, [illegible] into the jolly boat [illegible]

[illegible]

Superior Court—[illegible]—The Norwalk Accident.

The December Term of the Superior Court, Judge SANFORD presiding, now in session in this city, is engaged with the case of Dr. GRAY, one of the victims of the Norwalk Railroad accident. [illegible] is a hearing in damages, [illegible] Dr. GRAY'S estate [illegible] Company for $20,000. The question to be decided is the amount of damages which should be recovered in a case like this, where a man is killed outright by a railroad accident. Testimony has been put in since the opening of the Court on Tuesday, and the case will come to argument probably this afternoon.

The counsel for the plaintiff are [illegible], and T. C. PERKINS; for defendants, [illegible] BALDWIN, [illegible], CHARLES CHAPMAN, [illegible] O. PERKINS. The statute on this subject allows the recovery of a sum [illegible] of the kind, where death is caused [illegible] over, is for $20,000.—[illegible]

Burning of the Central Railroad Freight House at Utica.

The Freight House of the New-York Central Railroad, in Utica, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The only freight in the house at the time was local freight—all through property having been sent off yesterday afternoon and evening. Yet the aggregate of loss will be from $50,000 to $75,000. Several of the manufacturing establishments had lots of wool in the building, but what amount [illegible] learn last night. The Utica Steam Woolen Mills sent from $6,000 to $7,000 worth of their goods to the depot yesterday, but they fortunately were started off last evening, and at all events are insured.

The loss of the Company on building and cars will be from $10,000 to $15,000. Ten or fifteen freight cars were consumed, and they are worth from $500 to $600 each, and the freight lost may be estimated at $4,000 or $5,000, and is probably insured.

Grand Trunk Terminus in Ruins.

From the Montreal Pilot, Dec. 16.

We learn that late last night, or at an early hour this morning, the watchman on duty at the Terminus of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, discovered a fire in the large room. He at once opened the door, and the flames rushed out. The alarm was immediately given, and every effort was made to save it, but in vain. In a very short time the entire building, (which is an immense one,) was one mass of flame, and was burnt to the ground. Mr. SYMONS, the freight clerk, and his wife, who slept over the passenger portion of the depot, barely escaped in their night clothes, with their lives. The building was a wooden one, and everything in it, consisting of cars, goods, &c., were destroyed, except the safe, which was taken out. The amount of loss, or the origin of the fire, is not known.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE AT PORTLAND.—We learn by the Portland *State of Maine* that on Tuesday night, two assassins entered the house of the venerable Judge POTTER, now in his 80th year, and one of them made a murderous assault upon the Judge, as he lay in bed. The Judge was awake when the ruffian entered his room, and called "who's there?" The man immediately advanced and leveled a blow at his head, cutting a deep gash on the side of it, through a flannel cap and silk handkerchief which he wore underneath it like a bandage across his forehead. He was nearly stunned by the blow, but had presence of mind enough to cry for help, and drew his bedclothes over his head. Three other blows followed in quick succession, two falling in front and one on the right side of his head. His cry roused his daughter and a servant, who both answered his call, when the assassins retreated down stairs and out of the front door, which had been unbarred. It is uncertain whether Judge POTTER will survive his wounds.

[illegible] Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] for TWELVE [illegible] a week. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a [illegible].

THE [illegible] EVENING TIMES is published [illegible]. One edition will be [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock P. M. [illegible] at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible].

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible].

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MONEYS [illegible] THEMSELVES TO BE AGENTS. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

Tariff Projects before Congress.

On Tuesday last, Mr. LETCHER of Virginia presented to the House of Representatives a Minority Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the "Revision and Reduction of the Tariff of Duties on Imports," which is intended as a substitute for the Majority Report of the same Committee, presented at the last session by Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, ordered to be printed August 11, 1856, and whose special consideration by the House has been assigned to the first Tuesday of January next.

The principal features of Mr. LETCHER's bill—taking the Tariff of 1846 as its basis—are the transfer of all manufactures of silk to the schedule now paying *thirty* per cent.; all manufactures of flax, and blankets of all kinds, to the schedule now paying *twenty-five* per cent.; raw wool to the schedule now paying *ten* per cent.; and raw silk and dyestuffs to the *free list*. After this adjustment, it proposes a uniform reduction of *twenty* per cent. on all the duties levied by the Tariff of 1846. Then the actual duties on all silk goods will be twenty-four per cent.; on flax goods and blankets twenty per cent.; on raw wool eight per cent.; and on all other imports twenty per cent. less than the duties now levied upon them.

Mr. CAMPBELL's majority bill, for which this is proposed as a substitute, places in the *Free List* all silk, raw, or "not more advanced in manufacture than singles, tram or organzine;" flax unmanufactured; and wool, worth, at the port of importation, less than fifteen cents or more than fifty cents per pound,—together with the dye stuffs that enter into the manufacture of these raw materials. It leaves blankets, where they now are, in the 20 per cent. schedule, and all woolen goods and silk goods in the 25 and 30 per cent. schedules. In fact, Mr. CAMPBELL's bill proposes to admit all the raw materials and dye stuffs, which are used in American manufactures, free of duty.

In regard to these bills, it may be said that the minority bill of Mr. LETCHER presents the FREE-TRADE view of a tariff, while the majority bill of Mr. CAMPBELL presents the PROTECTIVE view. Though the former is not exactly such a bill as the industrial wants of the country demand, it is, like the latter, a meritorious improvement upon the oppressive Tariff of 1846. And the difference between them is not so great as to prevent a compromise, which shall be satisfactory to the advocates of both measures. It must be acknowledged that the true basis of a tariff for the United States is INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE. Our experience in tariffs, up to this time, has been, in general, an experience of mistakes, which have gradually drifted us into a condition of complete dependence upon European nations for those products of their industry which we need for every-day consumption. If we were exclusively a manufacturing, or exclusively an agricultural, people, absolute Free Trade would be our policy, and direct taxation the source of our revenue. But our manufactures and our agricultural products are now nearly equal. According to reliable estimates, fifteen hundred million dollars per annum is the value of each of these two great classes of productive industry, and it is not in our character, or our destiny, to endure forever that industrial vassalage to a foreign people, to which we are now subjected. It sounds very well, when Jonathan vows that he will no longer back his topsails to Royalty at Elsinore; but he had better pay that pittance of tribute, rather than beg, every year, his broadcloths from England or Germany, and his silks from France, and depend entirely upon these countries for a market for all his agricultural and mechanical products!

A tariff that shall counteract the hostile legislation of foreign countries, and shall discriminate in favor of American industry, is the tariff which we imperatively need. Of the two tariff bills now reported to the House of Representatives, the Majority bill approaches nearest to this character. The principle difference between this and Mr. LETCHER's bill is in the treatment of one important product of our industry—Wool. The former bill admits raw wool free, with a duty of 30 per cent. on fine woolens, and the latter imposes a duty of 8 per cent. on raw wool, and 24 per cent. on fine woolens. In the treatment of raw silk and silk goods they do not materially disagree.

More silk goods and woolen goods are annually consumed in this country than in any other, and their importations have formed a large source of revenue to our Government. In 1846 we imported for consumption $10,000,000 worth of woolen goods, and $18,000,000 worth of cottons. In 1855, we imported for consumption $22,000,000 worth of woolens, and $15,500,000 worth of cottons, and exported nearly $6,000,000 worth of domestic cottons. Thus, in the woolen transactions we doubled our dependence on foreign industry, and in the cotton transactions we reduced it 27 per cent. And yet we are just as capable of manufacturing woolen goods as cotton goods. The importance of our woolen interests is shown by the revenue derived from these imports. In eleven years past, the customs on woolens have risen from $3,313,495 to $6,089,157, while the customs on cottons have fallen from $4,850,731 to $3,[illegible],294.

But, strange as it may seem, our imports of silk goods greatly exceed in value, every year, our imports of woolens. Their consumption is very large, and now, from a luxury, silks have become a necessity,—like tea and coffee, which, before 1832, were treated by our Tariff as silks are now. Our imports of silk goods have risen in value since 1847, from less than twelve to more than twenty-four millions; and the customs from $2,393,850 to $6,129,563. During this time the total amount of duties received from silk goods is $51,898,871; while the total amount of revenue from iron, manufactures of iron, and of iron and steel, is only $50,136,942.

From these facts it is evident that our Industrial Independence can only be attained by a Tariff, which shall (1) admit all raw materials, entering into our manufactures, free of duty; so that our own labor can be enriched by manufacturing them;—and (2) impose a duty upon the manufactured articles of foreign countries, which shall be such a tax upon foreign labor as to prevent it from competing too closely with our own.

This is the time to establish a Tariff of this character, and to establish it permanently. Heretofore our tariffs have been but the foot-ball of politics, kicked up or down the political arena, according to the strength of the opposing parties. There was a new Tariff enacted in 1824, another in 1828, another in 1832, another in 1842, and another, the worst of all, as results prove, in 1846. Under these vacillating tariffs, it was hazardous to embark capital in industrial enterprises, for, with perhaps one exception, they paralyzed the chief branches of American industry. The Tariff of 1842 was probably the best; and if it had never been changed, there would doubtless be in the country, to-day, one hundred millions of gold more than there now are. This surplus of money would have been in the pockets of the people. It would have built all our railroads with good American iron; and none would have gone to Europe to buy cheap iron, because it could be bought there on credit. The United States Treasury would not have become, as it is, full of a revenue from imports, which lies there as booty for the plundering hordes that haunt the lobbies of the Capital. Most of the goods now imported would have been manufactured here; and the markets at the East, for the products of the West, would have been much larger than they are now.

We believe that such a Tariff as the country needs may result from a COMPROMISE, between these two bills which have been reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to the House of Representatives.

Value of a Bad Character.

It has been the theory of certain charitable philosophers that all men are more or less mad. The body, they argue, acts directly and powerfully on the mind. A fit of indigestion utterly disqualifies an epicure for calm and consecutive thought, vitiates the temper, and misdirects the reasoning faculties. If the brain is disordered, so is the understanding; a brain fever sets the imagination on fire; a typhoid stupifies and debilitates. At all points of contact between the mental and physical, there is more or less of reciprocal action; so that, phrenology aside, a man's intellectual condition may be gauged by the sleekness and good order of his animal frame. Applied to human life, this pleasant little hypothesis yields most curious results. All such things as accountability for crime—all such things as sin, in the theological sense of the word—are at once swept away from the moral code. For deeds done in the body, the body is alone answerable. Your most abandoned and naughty sinner goes clear upon the plea that not he, but some accident of physical conformation,—not he, but that last paroxysm of fever,—not he, but the irritation resulting from that last access of gout,—is responsible for a neighbor's missing pocket-book, or for that atrocious assault or robbery, or for that heinous and revolting murder, which he, helpless innocent, is charged withal. None but the rare individual, who possesses the Aristotelian requisite of a perfect man—a sound mind in a sound body—can ever be justly held to answer for crime, since he alone is free from the involuntary impulse to which his less perfect, and indeed irresponsible brother, is now and again exposed. The buoyancy and reckless levity of life in the acceptance of these dogmas will suggest to the wretched homicides, cheats and thieves, who infest society, it is at once edifying and grotesquely amusing to contemplate.

Obviously, with the introduction of these novelties into penal law, the sooner our advocates burn their books, the better. The whole process of evidence is reversed. There is no longer reason for the counsel of a criminal to file in a long series of witnesses to manifest the impeccability of his client's character, his spotless repute, and unexampled integrity. That becomes the business of the prosecution. The defence must exaggerate the indictment, produce State Prison records to show how often the unhappy prisoner has undergone the indiscriminating penalties of a mistaken law; rake up proofs of chronic familiarity with crime in its most repulsive forms; of foul murders, daring robberies, adroit cheats, the more startling the more effectual; and having harrowed up the souls of the jury to the last pitch of indignation at the wickedness of the culprit, demand of the horrified twelve a triumphant verdict of acquittal. What else can we anticipate? If the mere fact of habitual sin be an evidence of insanity, and insanity be an excuse for crime, who shall be punished? Who but the unfortunate, that upon trial fails to muster evidence that he has transgressed before, and must therefore go to the hulks because his offence is virgin, unwonted, unpremeditated?

A WARLIKE FRATERNITY.—The *Independent* this week is unusually belligerent. It seems that Rev. H. W. BEECHER, its star correspondent, in an article last week upon a review in the *New-Englander*, reviewing a Connecticut hymn book, stated that the review was written by the compiler of the book; but this week, having ascertained that he had been misinformed, he publishes a card acknowledging his error, expressing regret for it, and saying that he should submit to Mr. BACON the source of the information which had misled him. But in addition to this, the *Independent* publishes a long and very severe letter from Mr. BACON on the subject, a brief one from the writer of the review, and a long editorial on the subject, disclaiming all responsibility for Mr. BEECHER's articles, and rather sharply censuring his course. After Mr. BEECHER's prompt and manly correction of his mistake, a good deal of this hostile criticism would seem to have been unnecessary.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The United States mail steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by the *Canada* which left Liverpool two days later. Among the passengers by the *Baltic* is Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of this City, through whose labors the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been fully organized. On the 5th inst. the call of 20 per cent. on 350 shares of $1,000 each was promptly met in London, and on the same day the manufacture of the cable was commenced. Directors, whose names are published elsewhere, were elected on the Tuesday following.

The political intelligence derived from our files by the *Baltic* is of some interest. According to an official announcement in the *Moniteur*, the Congress of Paris will reassemble during the present month. It is understood that the Conference will meet to consider the construction of that article in the treaty relating to the rectification of the frontier of the Danubian Principalities. The *Times* hints that the questions in reference to Italian affairs, maritime warfare, and the liberty of the Press, previously discussed, will be revived; but all other journals that are entitled to weight, English and French, are decided in their opinions that nothing but the Danubian boundary question will be touched. The *Moniteur*, in announcing the renewal of the Conferences, is careful to say that only a majority of the Allies have come to an understanding to that effect, and there seems to be no doubt that Great Britain is the objecting Power.

The insurrection in Sicily turns out to have been more serious than was at first supposed. Simultaneous movements were made in Palermo, Catania and Marsala. The *Moniteur*, which first published any detailed account of the event, is accused of purposely diminishing its importance. The affair at Cefalu, where a diligence was stopped by a body of insurgents, is spoken of contemptuously by the *Moniteur*, as though it comprised the entire movement—the fact being that this was only a diversion to conceal the real efforts of the insurrection in the interior, where, it is said, an armed resistance was organized. According to our advices by the *Canada*, the rising has been suppressed, but this piece of news requires confirmation.

A letter from the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* gives some interesting information in relation to the Sound Dues. It seems that the negotiations between Great Britain, Prussia, France, and Denmark, have resulted in the drawing up of a protocol, or ground-work of a treaty, which will definitely settle the question of capitalization. This protocol, it is understood, will also embrace the question of transit duties between Hamburg and Kiel.

THE PRESS AND STOCK-JOBBING.—The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, in a recent letter noticing the articles in the TIMES and *Herald* upon stock-jobbing, says:

> "It is well known that the commercial columns of *the newspapers* are managed *generally* by some man who has no other connection with the paper. These men are usually small speculators on Wall-street, and some of them, it is well known, have become rich in a very short space of time. It is a duty that independent journals owe to the public to break up this mode of doing business, for what reliance can be placed upon the commercial and financial statements of the press if every "money writer" is bribed, or interested, which is the same thing, in some fancy stock or bubble coal company, got up by a set of graceless sharpers to fleece honest and unsuspecting people."

The writer does injustice to a large class of worthy men, as well as to the newspapers. That there are *some* such cases as he mentions is undoubtedly true;—but he ought to have been specific in order to be just. He should mention *what* newspapers are managed by Wall-street speculators who have thus become rich,—and not include the whole Press in one common condemnation. So far as the TIMES is concerned, we beg to say that the charge is unfounded. The Money article is indeed written by a gentleman "who has no other connection with the paper;"—but he is not a "speculator" in Wall-street or elsewhere; he has nothing whatever to do with stocks of any kind:—but devotes himself entirely to the collecting and collating of intelligence for his own department of the paper. And the same thing we doubt not is true of other journals.

We agree with the writer as to the duty of independent journals in regard to this matter:—but he only perpetuates the evil and discourages all attempts at reformation, when he thus includes the guilty and the innocent in his sweeping and indiscriminate censure.

THE LONDON PRESS.—The London journals are all rejoicing over a victory won by the *Daily News* over the Earl of LUCAN, in a Court of Law. The *News*, it seems, very severely censured the Earl's conduct in the Crimea, for which he demanded a full retraction and apology. The Editor of the *Daily News* refused to retract, but offered to publish any letter which the Earl might see fit to write in reply. This offer was refused and the Earl sued the *News* for libel. Upon the trial the defence called no witnesses, but contented itself with a cross-examination of the Earl himself, and submitted the case to the Jury as one in which there had clearly been nothing more than such an expression of opinion upon a matter of public interest as duty required. The Jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

What will strike many persons in this country as somewhat remarkable is the fact, that all the English journals, daily and weekly, without regard to differences of opinion or rivalry of interest, congratulate the *News* upon the vindication of the course which it saw fit to pursue.

THE HUNTINGDON TRIAL.—We continue our report of this remarkable trial. The disclosures of the witnesses as to HUNTINGDON's mode of life, and his domestic habits, as well as his manner of doing business, are certainly very curious. Whether he was insane or not, there seems to be good ground for the opinion expressed by his physician that he was "cracked."

The case is pressed forward with all possible rapidity in order that it may be closed before the 1st of January, when Judge CAPRON's term of office expires. The Jury continue to be prohibited from reading the newspapers or exposing themselves to any other influences which might interfere with the calm, sober, dispassionate and impartial exhortations of the Counsel upon each side. It is a little remarkable that in such protracted trials Jurymen themselves do not oftener become insane.

INCENDIARY SENTIMENTS.—A DANGEROUS MAN.—A few days ago Mr. BIGLER of Pennsylvania, read to the Senate the following extract from a letter written by Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, to prove that the Republican Party designs interference for the abolition of Slavery in the States:

> "I trust the day will come when the word *Slave* will be without meaning on this or the Eastern Continent,—when man will acknowledge no master but the universal Lord of us all, and recognize no Government but one founded on the principles of eternal justice."

These sentiments were eagerly availed of by Southern men to show the unconstitutional war which Mr. HALE and his political associates are to make upon the South,—and as one of the evidences of Northern aggression. The abstract doctrine certainly is unexceptionable; although it must be confessed that it is found in suspicious company when placed side by side with the following extract from the great speech of ALBERT PIKE of Arkansas, made a few days ago before the Southern Commercial Convention at Savannah:

> "The framers of the Constitution did not mean to give any color to the idea that a slave was a mere chattel; they meant to recognize him as having a soul, and to encourage the master to raise him in the scale of civilization until, in God's good time, he should be fit to be free. He believed that *every Slaveholder must desire that, in God's good providence, the time would come, when every man on earth would be free if he was fit to be free.* [Much applause."]

A "true regard for the interests of the South" unquestionably demands that Mr. PIKE should be banished to some Siberia, north of Mason and Dixon's line. He is much more dangerous than farmer UNDERWOOD, the Mobile bookseller, or the North Carolina Professor, who have been recently expelled from Slave-dom, for he is a man of wealth, high standing, eminent ability and great popularity. Of course his expulsion would be a difficult matter, but that only proves the more its necessity. Some hot-heads, it is true, immediately rebuked him for the sentiment above quoted; but Mr. PIKE defended and repeated its expression, exclaiming, "If that be treason make the most of it,"—and was again greeted with great applause. Dangerous man is Mr. PIKE. Turn him out.

Death of Father Mathew.

The *Canada* brings intelligence of the death of Father MATHEW, the distinguished Apostle of Temperance. He died in the City of Cork on the 9th of December, at the age of 66.

Rev. THEOBOLD MATHEW was born in Thomastown, Ireland, on the 10th of October, 1790; was left an orphan at an early age, and was adopted by an aunt, a lady of some fortune, who bestowed great care upon his education, and placed him in the academy at Kilkenny at the age of 13. The lad manifested a strong inclination to study for the priesthood, and the desire was at once encouraged. After remaining at school in Kilkenny for some seven years, he entered at Maynooth at the age of 20, and underwent a course of theological study which enabled him, four years subsequently, to present himself for ordination in the Roman Catholic Church. He was admitted to orders at the age of 24, having previously taken upon himself the religious vows of the Capuchins. Immediately after his ordination, the young priest took up his residence in Cork, and, becoming greatly interested in observing the condition of the poorer classes of that city, began to devote himself to those labors of charity which he afterwards prosecuted with untiring industry and faithfulness, and which have rendered his name famous and his memory grateful to thousands of his fellow-countrymen. His benevolent feelings were early enlisted in behalf of the victims of intemperance, and he set his mind vigorously to the consideration of plans for checking the evil which had become but too apparent. He arrived at the conclusion that his labors as a priest might be very suitably combined with the vocation of a Temperance exhorter, and accordingly began in Cork a series of bi-weekly meetings, at which he enlarged upon the evils of intemperance, and besought his hearers, who came in crowds to hear him, to lay by the bottle and take the pledge of Total Abstinence. His arts of persuasion and the cogency and vigor of his argument prevailed. Hundreds took the pledge at every meeting, and the seed soon began to multiply. He presently set forth upon a journey from town to town in Ireland, holding Temperance meetings at every place, and enrolling extraordinary numbers of persons in the ranks of his teetotal army. At Nenagh, he administered the pledge to twenty thousand persons in one day; at Galway, to not less than one hundred thousand persons in the space of two days; between Galway and Loughrea, to upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand. His success having been so wonderful in Ireland, he next went to England, and was received with enthusiasm. About six years ago he visited the United States, returning to Ireland in the Fall of 1851. During his stay here, he received marked attention, was honored with a public reception, spent some time in this City, and added a considerable number of names to the prodigious roll of Total-Abstinence men and women which had been the result of his previous ministrations. After his return to his own country, Father MATHEW has been compelled to struggle with poverty, his means, and those of a brother who assisted him at the outset of his undertaking, having been wholly absorbed in the prosecution of the work to which his life was devoted. In order to enable him to provide for his pressing wants, the British Government settled upon him a pension of £300, but this sum was barely sufficient to meet the premium upon an insurance policy which was held by his creditors, as a security for his debts, and his friends, desirous to offer him some testimonial of regard, opened, in this country, a subscription for his benefit, the amount of which proved sufficient to supply some of his pecuniary deficiencies. Of late years Father MATHEW had withdrawn, in a great measure, from public life. The advance of years and ill-health left him less strength to prosecute his labors, and he is at last gathered to his fathers, at a ripe age, and with an undimmed reputation. Many who saw him in this country will remember the cheerful countenance and pleasing manners of Father MATHEW, and his countrymen everywhere will feel that, in his death, they have lost a friend.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE LYONNAIS INCORRECTLY REPORTED SAVED.—A paragraph copied from the New-Haven *Journal*, appeared in most of the City papers yesterday, announcing, on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch from Halifax, that Mrs. STRONG, of New-Haven, and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. BAILEY, were among those rescued from the wreck of the *Lyonnais*, and taken to Bordeaux. We are informed by one of Mrs. STRONG's relatives that this statement is erroneous. It is not known that Mrs. STRONG or any of her family have been saved.

☞ An appeal for the relief of the destitute in Kansas has been put forth by leading citizens of Providence,—the venerable Dr. WAYLAND heading the list of influential names. The appeal states that Rhode Island has hitherto done comparatively little for the benefit of the sufferers, and suggests the propriety of township and village organizations to furnish means of relief.

Political.

A Convention for nominating State officers for Connecticut is to be held at New-Haven, January 8th. The call is signed by the members of the People's American, and Republican State Committees, and directly opposed to the policy of the present National Administration, and the principles of the Cincinnati Platform.

Two Lessons from the Wrecks on [illegible]—Justice to Jerseymen.

[illegible] BEACH, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1856.

My letter from [illegible], last evening, conveyed all the facts I was then able to gather concerning the fate of the two vessels; but the uncertain situation of Capt. [illegible]—his reported dying condition; and the further rumor that a portion of the passengers, who were too weak to travel, had been left behind, decided us to go to the wreck. Accordingly our party, consisting of myself and three other Reporters from the City press, and Mr. SCHAFFER, (the latter having volunteered as a guide and assistant,) crossed the Bay of Barnegat in a small sail-boat. The wind blew a gale from the northward, and we were all thoroughly drenched and covered with ice before we landed. We then traveled three miles, to where the ship lay, and found the steamer *Achilles* had just taken away the Captain and carried him to the City. We found the ship full of water, and heading off shore, with a list to starboard. A crew of the Underwriters' men was at work on board, preparing to send down the spars and strip the vessel. The station-house was entirely deserted by the immigrants, they all having gone up the beach, as we learned, under direction of the underwriters' agent, Capt. BROWN. We found in the house a fragment of a barrel of flour, into which were thrust empty bottles and junks of half baked dough which had been *hardened* on the stove, to have eaten which one would suppose would be sure to kill any animal except an ostrich. Shreds of cast off garments were scattered here and there around the building, the floor was shockingly filthy, and a few embers still lingered in the stove, which had sufficed in some degree to supply warmth to the unfortunate passengers; thus falsifying, in one important particular, the statement I have received that there was no fire on the beach. Soon after we reached the ship, a signal of distress was hoisted in the rigging, intimating that the crew wished to come ashore; a heavy sea was running, and there being every appearance of a bad storm coming on it was deemed unsafe to remain on board. In the course of an hour a strong force had reached the spot, and the life-car was employed to bring the crew ashore. Having witnessed this operation, and the hour being late, we proceeded northward, intending to reach a house ten miles distant, where a conveyance could be obtained to carry us to Squan, twenty miles above.

During this day your reporter has seen and conversed with many persons whose lives are spent upon the beach, and on the opposite side of the Bay, and he has heard the recital of many noble instances of philanthropy among these poor people towards shipwrecked passengers on the coast. One man, whose whole property consisted of a small place and a little stock of animals, received into his house, and fed from his scanty resources, some hundred and fifty of these unfortunates from the ship *Patrick Henry*, I think, and killed every animal he had on the place to supply their wants. For this noble generosity he has never received a cent by way of compensation. Instances of this kind, I am assured, are always witnessed when wrecks occur on the coast. The passengers of the *New-York* have been well cared for at every place they have passed on their way to the City, and their sufferings, which necessarily have been very great from hunger and cold, have thus been greatly mitigated. But for this humane spirit prevalent among the people, many of them must have perished. An impression exists among them that Congress is about to make some provision for these frequently occurring calamities, to relieve them of the burden, which, though cheerfully borne, so long as they possess the ability, must operate finally to embarrass and depress them, as their means are limited, and in the case of those living on the beach proper, it is a great task to get provisions at all during the Winter season.

A NIGHT IN THE LIFE STATION.

Overtaken by a heavy snow storm as night came on, and being several miles from any habitation, we were compelled to take possession of station No. 6, where we kindled a fire and spent one of the severest nights of the season. The gale, which was from the North, created a downward draft in the stovepipe, which filled the house almost to suffocation, so that what with smoke and the severe cold, we got no sleep. Finding no water, we melted snow upon the shovel, poured it into an India rubber bucket and drank it with a clam shell. In the morning we started not very *bright*, but early, facing the keen, cold air, and after accomplishing eighteen miles found a conveyance which jolted us eight miles to Squan. Another ride of twenty miles brought us to Freehold, at midnight, nearer frozen than this deponent ever remembered being before. Here we learned that seventeen of the *New-York's* crew were in prison, on complaint of Captain BROWN, the Underwriter's Agent, for the assault and mutiny on the ship.

One of the women passengers on the same evening of her arrival increased the census by *one*, but the severe trials of the mother, and the cold weather was too much for the "little stranger," and the childless mother next morning, I was told, took the cars for the City. About 80 of the passengers remained in Freehold and vicinity, who will probably be sent forward to-day.

One of the passengers only was reported frostbitten, and that was a woman who was a cripple, and had to be carried from the beach to the station.

Personal.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., was on Tuesday evening the guest of JAMES M. BEEBE, Esq., President of the Boston Board of Trade, who entertained also a large company of merchants, bankers and leading business men of Massachusetts. Among the notabilities present were EDWARD EVERETT, Gov. GARDNER, McKAY, the Dutch historian; Capt. GIBSON, Judge MERRICK, Bishops EASTBURN and FITZPATRICK, Rev. Doctors BLAGDEN, NEALE, ROBBINS, WATERBURY, ANDERSON, and others of the clergy.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., was among the passengers by the *Baltic*, yesterday. Mr. F. has spent the last six months in Europe, and has been entirely successful in his mission, in connection with the great enterprise for connecting New-York and London by telegraph.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, M. P. P. for Glengarry, has left Toronto for Cuba, and will probably visit Chili and Peru, for the restoration of his health.

Elder PRATT, a Mormon missionary from Salt Lake, is enlightening the people of Cincinnati with expositions of Mormon doctrine.

Gov. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, has refused to pardon COBURN, now in jail for the assault upon young SUMNER, in Boston.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, Senator from Massachusetts, is spending the Christmas holidays at home.

Prof. HEDRICK, formerly of North Carolina, is at present stopping at the Tremont House, in Chicago.

Obituary.

JONATHAN I. CODDINGTON, Esq., (whose death was announced yesterday,) was for many years a grocer of this City, and for several years Postmaster. He was appointed by General JACKSON to succeed Mr. GOUVERNEUR in 1836; was reappointed by Mr. VAN BUREN in 1840, and continued to hold the office until the Spring of 1842. He was a native of New-Jersey, and came to this City at the age of 12.

WILLIAM SHIMMIN, Esq., a gentleman long known in Boston as a [illegible] of the old school, died suddenly on [illegible] afternoon, at his residence in Beacon-street, at the age of [illegible]. He came to Boston sixty years ago. He engaged in the China trade in connection with the late DAVID SEARS.

Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, one of the oldest merchants of Boston, died at his residence on Friday night, at the age of 81 years. Mr. DAVIS resided in Boston since 1804.

Postage.

ARRANGEMENT OF POSTAGE TO PANAMA.

From the National Intelligencer.

The act of March 3, 1851, provides that, except where specially otherwise adjusted, the rate of postage to or from a foreign country, for any distance over two thousand five hundred miles, shall be twenty cents, and for any distance under two thousand five hundred miles ten cents. From New-York *via* Havana to Panama, the regularly established mail route, the distance is over two thousand five hundred miles; consequently the rate hitherto collected on letters to go from New-York to Panama has been 20 cents. It appearing, however, that the distance between those points *by the direct line* is only two thousand three hundred and forty-five miles, we are authorized to say that the Postmaster-General has made an order to receive postage accordingly. Therefore, from New-York, or any place within one hundred and fifty miles of that city, to Panama, the rate will hereafter be ten cents, prepayment required. From all points over two thousand five hundred miles, of course, the rate is twenty cents, prepayment also required.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

We are authorized to say that the Postmaster-General, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, agreeably to a provision in section 3d of the act of March 3, 1851, has made an order fixing the uniform rate of ten cents United States postage for all letters to and from all points south of Panama, on the west coast of South America, and two cents each as the United States postage on newspapers. Adding the British Pacific postage, therefore, the rates will be as follows:

NEW-GRANADA.—Bogota and Buenaventura, eighteen cents on letters sent; being the United States and foreign postage—prepayment required. Ten cents on letters received; being the United States postage only.

Newspapers sent, six cents, and newspapers received, two cents, to be collected in the United States.

PERU.—Payta, Lambayeque, Huanchaco, Casma, Huacho, Callao, Lima, Pisco, Islay, Arica and Iquique, twenty-two cents on letters sent; being the United States and foreign postage. Prepayment required. Ten cents on letters received; being the United States postage only.

Newspapers sent, six cents, and newspapers received, two cents each, to be collected in the United States.

ECUADOR, BOLIVIA AND CHILI.—Guayaquil, Quito, Cobija, La Paz, Copiapo, Huasco, Coquimbo, Valparaiso and St. Iago, thirty-four cents on letters sent; being the United States and foreign postage. Prepayment required. Ten cents on letters received, being the United States postage only.

Newspapers sent, six cents, and newspapers received, two cents each, to be collected in the United States.

A Little Learning is a Dangerous Thing.

The following Ordinance, in relation to negroes, passed the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 9, we find in the *Eagle* of that city:

Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city Memphis, That it shall be unlawful hereafter to teach letters to negroes in Sabbath Schools or elsewhere within the limits of the corporation, and that the Mayor cause the Superintendent of negro Sabbath Schools, &c., to be notified of the passage of this Ordinance, and for every violation thereof, the party so offending shall be taken before the Recorder, and upon conviction, be fined not less than $50, nor exceeding $500, for each and every offence.

SEC. 2. *Be it further Ordained, &c.*, That no night meetings for religious or other purposes, of negroes, shall be allowed between sun-down and sun-rise, except with the written permit of the Mayor, under the supervision of a Police force, detailed for the purpose of attending such meeting; and that any person addressing such meeting of negroes, or permitting it to be held on his lot, or premises, shall be fined, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder, $50 for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. *Be it further Ordained, &c.*, That it shall be unlawful for any negro to preach in this city, and that any one so offending, the owner thereof shall be fined $50 for each and every offence.

THOMAS B. CARROLL, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Dec., 1856.

O. O. WOODMAN, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, has discovered in the kernels of Cherry Pits a wonderful curative power for the quick cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, and all diseases and complaints of the Throat, Lungs or Chest.

This wonderful remedy has cured so many persons who were given up as incurable with consumption and other scrofulous diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and children afflicted with Whooping Cough and Croup, that Dr. WOODMAN has been induced to prepare this miraculous medicine for general use, and has given it the name of

WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

It is truly the most astonishing discovery in medical science of the present century. A few weeks after using this great remedy the cough entirely ceases, and the most lean, lank, weak and emaciated become fat, strong and robust.

It is not like a medicine—for, while it heals the ulcers in the throat and lungs, it gives nourishment and strength to the enfeebled body. It is pleasant to take, and will not offend the most delicate stomach.

Dr. WOODMAN will guarantee that this nourishing remedy will restore the weak, emaciated consumptive to sound health, and good condition of body quicker than the most approved inhaling methods or other consumptive treatment in use. From the first day this Cherry Expectorant is used, the patient begins to grow fat.

Specimen Bottles of this famous remedy are at No. 142 Fulton-st., where the Consumptives and those afflicted with Throat, Chest or Lung complaints are invited to call and make a trial of the same. Price, $1 per bottle.

O. O. WOODMAN, New-Orleans, La., Proprietor.

At the R. R. R. Office, No. 142 Fulton-st.

CLOTHING.—THE BEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK for a complete fit-out is Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st., where everything is supplied on the only true principle—cash payment. Their Vests, Pants and Coats are the strongest made in the City; and the elegance of their make is a proverb. There is no better store for Clothing than Granite Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—The whole stock, embracing every variety of Dolls, Games, Toys, &c., at ROGERS' extensive Fancy Store, No. 449 Broadway, is to be sold off this month, at less prices than ever before offered in this City.

H. A. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Persons about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons for the Holidays are invited to call and examine the superior assortment of

PIANOS AND ÆOLICONS,

at the warerooms of the subscribers, which they confidently believe cannot be excelled by any others.

GROVENSTEEN & TRUSLOW,

No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,

135, 137 and 139 Water-st. and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FRENCH, CHINA, DINNER,

DESSERT and TEA SETS,

Parian Statuary,

French Bronze Clocks and

Figures, Silver-plated Ware, &c.,

in great variety,

now offering at very low prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE EXCITEment of elections having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine. We say to every mechanic in whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of $1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 56 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than any other house. We invite the attention of close buyers.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING.

Our extensive stock, comprising Raglan, sack and surtout overcoats, frocks, pantaloons, vests, &c., is such as enables us to commend them as superior in style and finish to what can be purchased elsewhere, it being our determination to retain the supremacy of our productions, whilst the prices are such as to render them as cheap as the cheapest, whilst they are as good as the best.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway,

3 doors above the Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always on hand at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

RICH FANCY ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS.—Jewel caskets set with cameos and mosaic, gilt mounted toilet bottles with stands, shell, glove and mouchoir boxes, ornamented bisque vases, glass and gilt odor cases, fancy cigar boxes, rich opera glasses, music boxes, &c. &c.

OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,

No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND Clocks, superior articles only; statues for niches and newel posts; Paris bronzes, candelabras, brackets, girandoles with flexible tubing for gas; camphene and moderator lamps. For sale by DARDONVILLE, 445 Broadway.

PLATED COFFEE URNS AND KETTLES, CAKE Baskets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Casters, Tea Sets, Oyster Tureens, &c., for sale by

YOUNG, STEBBINS & CO., No. 19 Maiden-lane.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—AT AN IMmense reduction in price, until the close of the year. Call and see, at the manufactory of JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 597 (old No.) Canal-st., 2 doors west of Varick.

BEEBE & CO., NO. 156 BROADWAY, HATS FOR the Holidays of every desirable pattern and finish.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

French China Ware, [illegible] DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, Vases, Statuettes, Ornaments, &c., &c. [illegible] BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. Water Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c., in great variety. PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES. Vases, Match-Pots, &c., &c., all of the best makers. Terra Cotta Wares, Glass Shades, French Fancy Articles, CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GIFTS, for sale at low prices. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, Importer, No. 64 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

New, Rare, and Choice Articles for presents, just received, and for sale at reasonable prices. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

To the Sick, Invalid and Feeble.—Is Life worth preserving? Why is it that so many, healthy and strong, [illegible] become, in this climate, feeble, nervous, and feel a general sensation of ill health that they cannot localize or describe? They are languid, inanimate, restless, appetite poor, digestion bad, and pains in the limbs, body, back and head. Reader, much of this is caused from cold caught unwittingly, or, in seven cases of ten, from sluggishness of the liver and blood, and want of natural circulation, indiscretion in the use of food and drink, or from the atmosphere—which is a very unhealthy part of the climate—many of the awful, violent and sudden deaths that occur here must be attributed to this. Now, reader, I have made this my study for many years and I do assure you that my DR. WEBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will cure these causes; it will insure animation of the liver, blood and brain—it strengthens the nerves, and gives to the sufferer a lightness of spirits, a mental and bodily feeling of strength, that is delightful. The many respectable persons who have been benefited by and attested to its extraordinary qualities in curing any of the following diseases, must satisfy all but the self wise, ignorant skeptic—Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, loss of muscular or bodily strength and mental energy; fever, ague, or chills; rheumatic, neuralgic or other pains, depletion and weakness of the natural functions, debility from disease, dissipation, too much doctoring, debauchery and other causes; in cases of excitement from constant intemperance, and where delirium tremens has occurred, I have seen it change the sufferer in half an hour from the most horrible state to calmness and placidity. It can, indeed, be conscientiously recommended to all suffering, and the Proprietor regrets deeply that it is necessary thus to advertise it, in order that its merits may be known. Sold, price $1 50 a bottle, at No. 308 Bowery. The poor with certificates of inability to pay half-price.

Holiday Raglans, Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.

We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City. F. B. COLLINS & CO., (Successors to Devlin & Jessup,) Corner of John and Nassau sts.

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund [illegible], bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. [illegible] Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER,

Hebrew Ladies' Charity Fair.—The ladies of the congregation, Shearith Israel, (Crosby-st.,) will hold a Fair at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, to continue open from 12 M. to 10 P. M., (except Friday evening and Saturday during the day,) until Dec. 31,—the proceeds to be distributed by the Society for the education of poor children and relief of indigent orphans of the Jewish persuasion. Dodworth's Band (H. B. Dodworth, conductor) will give a concert every evening during the Fair. Tickets 25 cents.

Shave your Husband.—Ladies, wash your baby and yourself with JONES' OLD ITALIAN SOAP, 2s. Cures chaps, roughness, eruptions, &c. Depot, No. 308 Bowery. LAPONT'S Liquid Alabaster makes ladies' skin natural white; won't rub off; whitens teeth, sweetens breath, hardens gums. 'Tis true, 2s. JONES' Coral Hair Restorative forces hair to grow dark, stops falling, cures dandruff, dresses bad hair beautifully—only 2s. [illegible]

California.—The advertiser, engaged in business in the principal cities of California nearly 8 years, intends returning on steamer of Jan. 5. To parties having any inquiries to make, or business matters there of not tedious character, he will be pleased to attend to them. Address CALIFORNIA, Box No. 141 Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, obliging young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to care children, and do plain sewing; is thoroughly experienced in either of those capacities; is an experienced waitress; will be found in every respect a faithful, willing girl—will take moderate wages, and anxious to do all she can to please. Can be seen at her present employers by applying to Mrs. MANNING, No. 345 8th av., near 28th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A home, where she will be treated as one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, sew, and make herself useful and companionable. Address (by letter) M. L. S., No. 131 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—STRAW-HAT TRIMMERS AND straw sewers; those who understand the business, and would be willing to work at Newark, N. J., can find steady work and good accommodations, by applying, after 4 o'clock, to A. LELAND & Co., No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE PRINCIPAL OF a flourishing Female Seminary in Alabama, is in want of a lady competent to teach drawing, painting, and worsted and wax-work. Salary $500 and board. Inquire personally or by letter (naming references as to capacity, &c.,) of FIRTH, POND & CO., Music Store, No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, qualified by three or four years' experience, is desirous of a situation as visiting governess. Address Box No. 4,004 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO large and one small pleasant room, on the third floor, with good closets, furnished or not, may be had in a small private family, (with partial board for gentlemen) near the South Ferry, No. 208 Henry-st.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE NUMBER of Councils of the American Party of the State of New-York, subordinate to the State Council organized at Syracuse on the 27th day of August last, a State Convention of the American Party, with approval and sanction of the State Committee, is hereby appointed to be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to consider measures for forming a more perfect organization and union of all parties in favor of our platform of principles. The Americans of each Assembly District in the State, in connection with this State Council, are requested to appoint one delegate and one alternate to the said Convention. All who are in favor of Americans ruling America, opposed to foreign political or ecclesiastical control and influence in our country, and against the extension of Slavery north of Lat. 36° 30' north, are invited to join in electing the said delegates. AMBROSE STEVENS, President of State Council.
BATAVIA, Nov. 25, 1856.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB Of Brooklyn, will meet, pursuant to adjournment, THIS EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall corner of Court and Sackett sts., for the election of five delegates to the General Republican Committee of Kings County, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Per order. JOSEPH G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, CONSOLIDATED BOND No. 1,787.—The New-Orleans Consolidated City Bond No. 1,787, dated July 1, 1852, at forty years, for $1,000, was mailed and registered in New-York on the 6th of November, 1856, to H. A. Rathbone, President of the Canal Bank, New-Orleans. All persons are hereby cautioned not to negotiate for the same. M. MORGAN & SON.

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ever offered in this market. Please to examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
REMEMBER, NO. 621 BROADWAY.
N. B.—5,000 lbs. marrons, Glace & Deguise's cream chocolate à la reine, chocolate caramels, raspberry caramels, pistachio caramels, coffee caramels, chocolatines, delicious sweetmeats for children, without rival in the United States. Also 10,000 lbs. French bon-bons MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Just received, one case of
MODE COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES,
Of the most splendid quality in market,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 461 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—JEWELRY, SILVER ware, watches and fancy articles, a large assortment, at very low prices, at CURTIS' jewelry store, No. 88 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway.

Silver cups, goblets, napkin rings, knife, fork and spoon in cases, tea sets, &c., &c., at CURTIS' jewelry store, No. 88 Bleecker-st.

Diamond rings, pins, &c., at CURTIS' jewelry store, No. 88 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway. Give him a call.

FLOWERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. WILSON, Gardener and Florist, No. 49 West 14th-st. begs to inform his friends and all admirers of FLOWERS, that he is prepared to furnish them with bouquets, baskets and vases of the choicest variety of flowers, made up in the very best style, delivered in any part of the City punctually and with safety.
WM. WILSON,
Florist, No. 49 West 14th-st.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for residences and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT HOLIDAY BARGAINS.
CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
In order to effect an entire clearance of our [illegible] stock of cloaks, they are now reduced at from 25 to 50 per cent. below former cost.

A miscellaneous collection of cloth cloaks and talmas, formerly at $10 and $12, are now reduced to	$5
Beautiful gray cloth circulars formerly $14, now	10
Beautiful gray cloth circulars, much handsomer, formerly $20 to $25, now	15
Superb Lyons velvet cloaks, formerly $45 and $50, now	25

The entire stock is reduced in a like proportion.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WATCHES.—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$[illegible] 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	[illegible] 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	[illegible] 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $[illegible] 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$125 00 to $[illegible] 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$[illegible] 00 to $150 00
Silver English patent levers	$16 00 to $[illegible] 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting case railway timekeepers	$100 00 to $175 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper, and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GIFT MELODEONS,
CARHART'S PATENT.
A large and well-selected assortment of MELODEONS, embracing several new styles, and all the latest and best improvements, having been manufactured expressly for HOLIDAY GIFTS, will be exhibited at the warerooms of the undersigned. Those wishing to make a present, combining beauty with utility, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine
THE FINEST STOCK OF MELODEONS EVER Exhibited. The following are among the styles we have:
4 octave, scroll leg, portable, $45.
4½ octave, scroll leg, portable, $60.
5 octave, scroll leg, portable, $75.
5 octave, piano style, $100.
6 octave, piano style, $130.
6 octave, piano style, extra finish, $150.
5 octave, double reed, 2 stops, $150.
6 octave, double reed, 4 stops, $200.
5 octave, 2 banks of keys, 2 sets of reeds and coupler, $250.
5 octave, 2 banks of keys, 3 sets of reeds and coupler, carved legs, fancy case, $350.
CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.,
No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES.
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.
Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 257 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

TOYS,
TOYS,
TOYS, and
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHILDREN'S HORSES,
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,
SKATES, &c., &c., &c.,
In great variety.
KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st., old stand.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
H. H. HOUGHTON & CO., (successors to Bagley, Houghton & Co.,) manufacturers, would invite the public to examine their large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PEN and PENCIL CASES, fitted with their superior GOLD PENS, which they are now issuing from their factory—being of entire new patterns—being appropriate for presents. PATENTED and WARRANTED.
No. 1 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A large assortment of splendid carved piano-fortes, 6¾, 6⅞ and 7 octaves, designed as suitable presents for the holidays, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash, until Jan. 1, 1857. J. & C. FISCHER,
Manufactory 28th-st., near 9th-av. Warerooms,
No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINES, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES from	$30 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, Jeweled	10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated	10 to 80
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 20

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—

Gold Lepines	$20 00
Gold Detached Levers	25 00
Silver Lepines	8 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00
Gold Pen and Silver Case, warranted	1 00
Gold Pencils as low as	75

Gentlemen's Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c.
Together with a variety of fine Gold Hunting Watches, of the most celebrated makers, which are offered equally low for cash. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

WHAT IS MORE APPROPRIATE FOR A Christmas present than a pair of Cahill's Embroidered Slippers. A superb assortment of which he has now ready for inspection. Also, new styles of Ladies and Gents over-gaiters, perfectly water-proof, just imported. Purchasers would do well to examine his stock before buying elsewhere. S. CAHILL,
No. 377 Broadway, 2 doors below White-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, is filled with goods (per late arrivals) from China, Calcutta, Manila, Japan, Persia, Russia, &c., embracing every obtainable variety of curious, useful and novel articles, dress and fancy goods. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine the great variety now offered at wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Goods imported to order.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., FOR THE holidays.—20th annual display of fancy goods, toys, &c., is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to give me a call. C. F. A. HINRICHS, (late Werkmeister's,) No. 150 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st., over the Island City Bank.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLYDAYS.—All the choice engravings handsomely framed, rich watercolor boxes, ditto for oil and pastel painting, drawing instruments, &c., for sale by
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
"GRAND MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL."
The delightful Fairy Opera of
CINDERELLA,
OR
THE MAGIC GLASS SLIPPER,
All this week. Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On THURSDAY, (Christmas Day,)
A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 26, Benefit of L. SHORT, Treasurer.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 Cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 Cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CHRISTMAS WEEK.—GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS, THE ELEGANT, FAIRY, ROMANTIC OPERA, with NEW AND BRILLIANT SCENERY, NOVEL MAGICAL CHANGES, CURIOUS TRICKS AND ILLUSIONS, the ever-welcome and delightful CINDERELLA; or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, which has been received with such UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, and will be repeated THIS (Friday, Dec. 26,) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in a style of perfectly bewitching splendor. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, two lively farces. The incomparable RUSSIAN GIANT, who is utterly without a rival in the world in point of height and symmetry; the LIVING SERPENTS; the DWARF LADY; the LIVING SKELETON, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., will be seen. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

CHOICE RESERVED SEAT FOR GOTTSCHALK'S Farewell Concert, at Niblo's Saloon, can be procured by applying at G. GODINE'S, Jr., No. 592 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $200, including light.

BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $750, including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 1 South-st.

THE PALMER MARBLES.
On exhibition,
THE INDIAN GIRL,
And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

GRAND NATIONAL PANORAMA—REPRESENTING the Escape of the Pilgrims from England, their Sojourn in Holland, Landing in America, Revolution, Battles and Surrenders. Athenæum, No. 654 Broadway. AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock; EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; children, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets [illegible] Fifty cents.
[illegible] HOLIDAY BILL.
[illegible] will be performed, with all its original splendor, the grand romantic fairy Opera
CINDERELLA; OR THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
cast to the full strength of the
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY,
and produced with
New and gorgeous scenery,
Splendid costumes,
Magnificent paraphernalia,
And extraordinary musical [illegible].
In addition to
[illegible]
Miss LOUISA PYNE will sing "LO, HEAR THE GENTLE LARK."
Full particulars in small bills.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats .... 50 cents.
Secured Seats in dress circle and parquette, 25 cents extra.
Orchestra Arm-Chairs .... [illegible]
Private Boxes .... [illegible]
These may be secured for two days in advance at the Box-Office, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
All seats not sold during the day will be thrown open without reservation in the evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S
LAST CONCERT IN NEW-YORK.
On FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 26, 1856.
Assisted by
Mme. PATANIA and CHARLES WELS.
Joint appearance of
SIGISMUND THALBERG,
and L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
Mr. THALBERG, Mme. PATANIA and CHARLES WELS have kindly volunteered their services at this Concert, which will be the last given by Mr. GOTTSCHALK prior to his departure for Havana, Mexico, South America and Europe. It will also be the last appearance of Mr. THALBERG, previous to his Eastern tour.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK has composed for this occasion a grand Duet for two Pianos, to be performed by Mr. THALBERG and himself.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats, $1 50 and $1.
The sale of seats will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 22, at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Ticket offices open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
GREAT BILL.
FRIDAY, Dec. 26, will be produced, second time, a comedietta, by Morton, entitled
THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMEN.

Sir Brian de Beaumex	Mr. Lester
Col. Marchmont	Mr. Dyott
Richard	Mr. Jefferson
Mrs. Marchmont	Mrs. Hoey
Stacey	Mrs. Sothern

After which, will be produced, for the first time, (founded solely upon the plea advanced by Byron, that "there are crimes made venial by the occasion,")
ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE,
in two acts, perpetrated wantonly for this Theatre, and wickedly denominated
HIAWATHA;
OR,
ARDENT SPIRITS
AND
"LAUGHING WATER."
IMMEDIATE AIDERS AND ABETTORS.

Mr. Stuart	Lessee
Mr. Lester	Stage Manager
Mr. H. B. Phillips	Assistant Manager

ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT.

Mr. Isherwood	Scenic Artist
Mr. William Wallace	Assistant Artist
Mr. La Manna	Arranger of Music
Mr. Flannery	Costumer
Mr. Landers	Machinist
Mr. Timmany	Property Man

NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Hiawatha, a character strikingly more in the style of a schoolboy than a Long-fellow	Mr. Walcot
Nokomis, a creation à la Frankenstein	Mr. Reynolds
Gitchi-Manito, great, viewed as a spirit, but as a part a "small potato"	Mr. Levere
Wabun, a down East Indian	Mr. H. B. Phillips
Kabibonokka, of the North	Mr. Leeson
Shawondasee, of the South	Mr. Harrison
Yenadizzi, the original "Young New-York"	Mr. C. Stuart
Dam-mi-dortur, a narrow minded person, father of Minehaha	Mr. Owen
Minehaha, surnamed "Laughing Water," and eminently calculated (when she has a good chance) to infect her audience to the immediate danger of sundry bands and strings	Mrs. John Wood

(The celebrated comedienne, from Boston, her first appearance here.)

Pooh-pooh mammi, an indescribable self-willed young lady, in fact, a sort of "Genesee squaw"	Miss Mary Gannon
Ne-go-mia, Hiawatha's grandmamma	Mr. G. Holland
Hiamakie, Pooh-pooh mammi's mother	Mr. Peters

Indians—Messrs. Harrison, Ess, Bee, Oliver, Coston, De Silveria, Hill, James, Moore, &c., &c.
Squaws—Mesdames Carman, Thompson, Hall, Fyne, Peters, Bishop, De Voe, Browne, Carter, &c., &c.
To conclude with the capital holiday piece entitled
OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
FRIDAY—Shakespeare's comedy of
TWELFTH NIGHT,
with this immense cast:
Viola, Mrs. Barrow; Olivia, Miss Jane Coombs; Maria, Miss Polly Marshall; Sir Toby Belch, Mr. Burton; Duke, Mr. Rainford; Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Mr. J. Moore; Clown, Mr. M. Smith; Malvolio, Mr. C. Fisher; Fabian, Mr. Setchell.
With THE BOTTLE IMP; A DEVIL'S TALE, with its beautiful scenery, magic effects, richly and gorgeous dresses, capital acting, singing and dancing.
Mr. Burton, Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. C. Howard, &c., &c.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Dec. 26, the entertainment will commence with the pantomime of
PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
To be followed by the drama of the
WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
The whole to conclude with the Irish Drama of
BRIAN BOROIHME.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THALBERG'S CONCERT,
MONDAY, Dec. 29.
GRAND COMBINATION
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
S. THALBERG,
Madame D'ANGRI,
Madame DE WILHORST,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
Mr. THALBERG will play Fantasias on
DON GIOVANNI, LUCREZIA BORGIA, ELISIR, SAFFO, ROMEO AND GUILIETTA, CENERENTOLA.
Madame D'ANGRI will sing Arias from
SAFFO, ROMEO AND GUILIETTA, CENERENTOLA.
Madame DE WILHORST will sing Arias from
LINDA, LUCREZIA BORGIA, MACBETH.
Madame D'ANGRI and Madame DE WILHORST will sing
THE CELEBRATED DUET FROM SEMIRAMIS.
Mr. THALBERG and Mr. GOTTSCHALK will play
THE FANTASIA OF NORMA
on two grand Piano-fortes.
Conductor .... Sig. ABELLA.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats at $1 50 and $1.
The sale of Seats will commence on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, at Max Braun's Music store in Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Ross's Book store in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; and Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY will be sold the $1 50 tickets, and on MONDAY, Dec. 29, the $1 and remaining $1 50 tickets.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
THALBERG'S CONCERT,
MONDAY, Dec. 29.
GRAND COMBINATION,
For one evening only.
S. THALBERG,
Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mme. DE WILHORST,
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
The grand duet for two pianos, by
Mr. THALBERG and Mr. GOTTSCHALK.
Reserved seats at $1 50 and $1.
The sale of seats will commence on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, at Max Braun's music store in Fulton-st.; Ross's book-store in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; and Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY will be sold the $1 50 tickets; and on Monday, Dec. 29, the $1 and remaining $1 50 tickets.

THALBERG AND GOTTSCHALK'S
LAST GRAND CONCERT
In New-York, assisted by Madame D'ANGRI, will take place at Niblo's Saloon THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 26. A few choice seats left to be sold at $2 each, at Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S Piano-forte store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GOTTSCHALK and THALBERG'S last and only Concert in New-York will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
Tickets for sale at Chickering's Piano-Forte store, No. 505 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 5 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. B. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—NOTICE is hereby given that an Association has been formed for the purpose of investigating the MOSHER ESTATE in England. The Constitution and by-laws of said Association are now in the hands of the Secretary, BENJAMIN T. WRIGHT, Esq., of Croton Falls, Westchester Co., N. Y., and may be had of him by all who will send him the sum of $1. By order of the Executive Committee. S. T. WRIGHT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CHINAMEN IN NEW-YORK.

Visit to their Boarding-Houses—Fast Days—Religious Observances—[illegible]—[illegible] Employing and [illegible]—A Chance for the Charitable.

Some time ago one of our contemporaries startled the world with the announcement, that in this Christian City the Chinese had a place in the Bowery where they worshipped idols. The statement we believe to be incorrect.

On Sunday last we called on Mr. Chepo Affo, a Chinaman. Mr. Affo we had heard spoken of as a man of intelligence, who spoke the English language, and as one who stood high in the estimation of his countrymen. We found him at No. 56 Spring-street. He expressed himself glad to see us, and happy to give any information about the Chinese. He would be glad, he said, if public attention could be directed to the condition of some of them—particularly those who sold segars in the streets, for the cold of Winter would soon debar them from this mode of obtaining a sustenance. The condition of these poor fellows, said he, is pitiable in the extreme. Being totally unacquainted with the language and customs of this country, they are unfitted for almost any City work, but they are anxious to be employed, and would like situations on farms. Mr. Affo says they are able to perform farm labor.

There are in the City at the present time about 150 Chinamen. The greater portion of them are employed as sailors, and these are in no particular need of assistance. They may be found at two sailor boarding-houses in Cherry-street, kept by Chinamen—where their national characteristics to a great extent are preserved.

There is another class of them who are doing well here—those employed in tea stores. Several of these latter are married, and they generally choose Irish ladies for their partners. Mr. Affo himself is a married man. A few words about him will not be out of place, for his life has been rather a chequered one. He is about 30 years of age. He was in Shanghae when the English bombarded that place some years ago. He characterizes that war as a very unjust one towards his country, and says the greatest cruelties were inflicted by the English on the poor Chinese. Two years after, he left his country, and has since traveled round the earth. He has lived in California and in different cities of the Atlantic States within the last seven years. Two years and a half ago he was married in New-Haven—and what may surprise some people—to a very intelligent English woman. They have had two children. The elder one died, but the other is a handsome, healthy boy, very sprightly, as white as his mother—a Yankee boy to all appearances, with only the Chinaman's breadth between his eyes. The little fellow was born in New-Haven on the 4th of July last, and they have given him the name of George Washington. Mr. Affo is engaged in a tea store in Spring-street, and seems to be comfortably settled in life.

We found four of Mr. Affo's countrymen visiting him. They are employed in the same business. One young fellow, quite dandyish in his appearance, wearing a shawl, and all that, announced his intention of learning to read and write the language, to become an American citizen, and to marry an American girl.

There are about fourteen of the Chinamen engaged in selling cigars in the streets, and something should be done to give these a lift. They board in the basement of the rear building No. 391 Pearl-street. Guided by Mr. Affo we visited them at their homes. After passing through an inclosed alley-way, leading from the street, just wide enough to admit one at a time, we emerged into a small yard, on one side of which was a ricketty frame building. After descending some crazy steps, the party were ushered into a low apartment that never saw the sun's rays—now darkly illuminated by a tallow candle—whose light was not quite concealed by the tobacco smoke, with which the room was filled. Upon entering, each Chinaman arose and greeted the comers with "How do, Mosher!" at the same time, making a low bow, and proffering chairs.

Mr. Affo then introduced us to the landlord, Mr. Akkeo [pronounced Akkomb.] This man hires this miserable basement at a rent of $18 per month, and has kept it since 1851. He has about fourteen boarders, and each pays him $3 per week for board. They are all cigar-venders. As they have no women with them they have to do their own housework. Akkeo does the cooking and chores and attends to the other duties of proprietor. He usually furnishes his boarders with very plain fare—rice being a dish at each meal. They never use bread and have neither tea nor coffee at their regular meals. At night, however, before retiring to bed, each is furnished with a bowl of tea, without either sugar or milk. We saw no rats around, and they say that they don't eat them. Chopsticks and not knives or forks are always used. Mr. Akkeo surely must make it pay.

On the dingy-colored walls were sundry Chinese ornaments, which are indescribable; there were also some cheap pictures. Two sides of the room are occupied with beds, arranged like the berths on board ship—one over the other—calculated apparently to hold from one to three each. There were four poor fellows in as many beds who lie very sick. They have been unable for a long time to do anything for their own living, and are supported by their countrymen—each from his own small earnings contributing to their comfort. Four have died in that room within the last three years, and the expenses of their funerals were paid by contributions from among themselves. They seem to live fraternally, and help one another as far as they are able. Mr. Affo, as he speaks English, is a great man among them. They invariably apply to him when they are in difficulty, and need assistance.

In the middle of the room there stood a well-filled table, containing boiled fowls and rice, and several pitchers nearly filled with strong tea. There were also piles of empty plates and bowls. This seemed to be pretty good fare for such a locality; but we were informed that according to the customs of their religion, they had two fast days in each month—occurring on Sunday. This day was one of them. On these occasions they procured the best food their means afforded, placed it on the table, when each in turn stood before it and prayed. The burden of their prayer was that their God would grant them a continuance of the blessings they had enjoyed, and thanking Him for those received. They religiously keep this fast—abstaining from food the entire day.

They deny having a place for idol-worship in the Bowery, or in any other street, the more intelligent class of them attending the various Methodist churches of the City; but the poor fellows we visited, in their ignorance, conform as nearly as they can to their national customs. They are still heathens, and offer a good chance for Christians who would like to do a good thing for China, personally, without going a sea voyage.

The Chinese actors, with whose history the public is familiar, have all gone back to China. A great many of those seen in our streets have made their escape from brutal task-masters who lorded it over them in the Chincha Islands, where they were employed in digging guano.

Mr. Affo expressed to us his wish that some Christian men would build a small church for the Chinese, and adopt some plan to bring them under civilizing and Christian influence. He said these men, though they did not worship idols, had but a vague idea of God. They had a confused idea of the existence of a Supreme Being, who would reward or punish them after death according to their conduct here—that was all. Something should be done for these poor fellows—at least don't let them suffer this Winter.

Spoken Music—Mr. Richard S. Willis Before the Board of Education.

Mr. Richard S. Willis' second appearance at the Hall of the Board of Education brought out another good audience, and his discourse was very entertaining. Taking up a new branch of his subject, he treated of the beauties of *Spoken Music*. Describing the mechanism of the lungs and vocal chords, and showing the close analogy which exists between the use of the vocal organs in speech and in singing, he went on to demonstrate very clearly, by examples and words, that speech is simply song of low degree, and song only speech perfected. All persons, he contended, are, to a certain extent, composers of conversational music, so that it is no difficult task for a quick ear to arrest, and a practical hand to put upon paper, many a fine musical phrase, dropped in ordinary talking. The lecturer had not unfrequently detected in the conversation of persons of well-modulated voices and of fine musical instincts, the beginnings of tunes—strains which might be definitely transferred to the musical staff and be truthfully expressed by musical notes. He illustrated the idea by samples of the ordinary greetings—"Good morning," a common phrase, but in it is that glide of the voice from one to another, which is musically denominated the *portamento*. And so with another common phrase—"are you going out of town to-day, Sir"—in which the same general effect is perceptible, and which may also be reduced with ease to a musical notation. Again, although the tones of voice differ as greatly as faces differ, yet there is often a resemblance of tone between members of the same family—a sort of family-voice. A case in point was mentioned. The lecturer was recognized by a stranger while traveling in Germany, solely from the resemblance of his voice to that of another member of his family whom the lady had met in America. Then, as regarded the tone of voice in social intercourse, Mr. Willis was happy in illustration. For very young children, he believed in the virtue of endearing, tender talk, (nonsense, if you pleased,) for the young understand only the tone, not the words, and pure common-sense words are always conveyed in a hard common-sense tone, which to the babe is unsympathetic. In our homes, there should be more of the spoken music of which he had said somewhat. He contended that we too much neglect the music of conversation, both as personal cultivators of it and well-rewarded listeners in general society,—for, like any

[illegible] their breaking of [illegible] can be [illegible]. The [illegible] are love, [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] would [illegible] produce [illegible]. The third and last lecture of the course will be delivered on Friday next.

The Culture and Uses of Fruit.

The lovers of "juicy apples and melting pears" were invited to assemble at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in the [illegible], Wednesday night, and hear a discourse from Mr. James G. Miller, Jr., of Montgomery, Orange County, on "The Culture and Uses of Fruit." The subject was somewhat uncommon, and at first blush, for a City audience, unpromising. But Mr. Miller, whose reputation, by the by, is not inconsiderable in Orange County, and who only needs to be known, to become quite popular as a lecturer on horticultural subjects, so treated the topics which he had undertaken to discuss that his audience soon found that they had fallen in with one of the best lecturing treats of the season.

Good fruit recommends, Mr. Miller said, wonderfully to a long life. In the trade of cities man deals with man, and competition and hard bargains, and often bitter feelings are the results; but in the culture of fruit man deals with God. And the earth is never niggardly in the returns she makes to his culture, and for full hands of plenty she demands full hearts of praise. Happy are those whose lips are kissed by the blushing daughters of Pomona. The history of each species of fruit, the apple, pear, plum, peach, strawberry, all that is pleasant to the sight or luscious to the taste, was discussed in order by the lecturer. The "*sua si bona norint*" of Virgil, he most fully enforced, although perhaps unconsciously, till, in spite of the snow storm which was driving down, the "rural life" on which Fletcher in his "Purple Island" grew so enraptured, seemed the only proper delight for man or woman. The influence of a country home on society, was like, Mr. Miller remarked, the influence of gravitation on nature. The problem of national destiny was solved around the rural fireside.

About planting of trees, rearing them, loving them as friends who would never be ungrateful for your appreciation and affection, Mr. Miller spoke like the devotee of a religious creed. If his audience was not so large as might have been desirable, the novelty of the subject was alone to blame. Or let the blame rather attach to those who were deterred by the novelty of the subject. The poetry of the orchard we cannot afford to despise.

The Society Library.

The Trustees of the Society Library make an appeal to the public of New-York for subscriptions in aid of that Institution, in order that it may be placed upon a more liberal footing than heretofore. This Library was founded in 1700, under the title of the Public Library, and was placed under the care of the Corporation of the City. In 1754 it was transferred to an association of private subscribers, and took the title of the City Library. In 1772, under a new charter, granted by George III., it assumed its present title, each subscriber of the sum of £5 ($25) being entitled to election as a member of the Corporation, with an annual assessment, which is now fixed at $6. The present number of members is 1,240—263 of whom hold shares upon which the annual dues are commuted by the annual payment of $75. Many of the shares owned by the present members were taken on the original subscription in 1754. The collection of books now numbers 40,000 volumes, and the reading-room is well stocked with newspapers and periodicals. A large and commodious Library building, which is free from debt, has been erected on University-place, near Thirteenth-street, and all that is now wanting to render the institution eminently successful is a fund with which to enlarge the basis of its operations. We commend it to the attention of our readers.

Hard Luck.

About two weeks since, a sailor giving his name as David Rand, came to Mr. Pease, at the Five Points, and related the following sad story: Three years ago he enlisted in the naval service, and went to sea, leaving a wife and one child. On his return, lately, to this port, he hastened to Philadelphia to meet the embraces of his family. But a villain had been there and blasted forever his domestic happiness. He found an addition to his family in the shape of a child 11 months old. Maddened at the thought he resorted to the bowl to drown his sorrows; and after dissipating for several days, came on to New-York. Mr. Pease supplied him with money to return to Philadelphia and recover his little girl. The child, who is about 5 years old, and of interesting appearance, is now under the charge of Mr. Pease, at the House of Industry.

New-York Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the above Association had their regular monthly meeting Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of John H. Griscom, M. D.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, when the Treasurer reported that $190 had been received by him as contributions to the fund of the Association since the last meeting. Much regret was expressed that this necessary and philanthropic institution was not only in arrears, but that their limited means prevented the development of their benevolent purposes.

After the transaction of other business, the Agent of the Discharged Convict and Detention Committees submitted his diaries, from which it appears the following has been the practical work done during the month.

Visited in our City Prisons about 1,500; those who had been committed for the first offence, and about which were found circumstances of extenuation, were selected:

Complaints carefully examined and aided.............166
Complaints abandoned by their advice.............53
Discharged from custody on their recommendation.............38
Discharged convicts assisted with money.............14
Discharged convicts assisted with clothes.............11
Situations and employment obtained for.............8
Total.............290

Donations and contributions are very much needed, and are earnestly solicited in behalf of those unfortunate creatures who are leaving our prisons and penitentiaries. Their pressing wants cannot be supplied but by the benevolent public and through this appropriate channel, and without such assistance but little hope can be entertained of their permanent reformation. At this season of the year, especially, does this Association seek the sympathies of the charitable and humane.

The Treasurer, Henry A. Oakley, Esq., No. 66 Wall-street, will thankfully acknowledge the receipt of any sums which may be forwarded. Contributions of clothing will be gratefully acknowledged by agent, at No. 15 Centre-street.

☞ Kingsley's famous sea-shore volume entitled "Glaucus," gave a very lucid account of the way to collect and preserve an *aquarium*. It is really a Summer's entertainment. Still, since the thing has become a fashion in England, we hear of several of our own leisure-enjoying citizenesses, who have caught the mania. Cold as it was yesterday, we met a party bound with cold chisels, hammers and glass globes to the little strip of native shore that fronts the Navy-Yard from the Williamsburg side of the Wallabout, prepared to make a first attempt for rock shells and the fishes that roost on sea-weeds. We suspect they were not abundantly rewarded, except with heavy colds and full blown influenzas. Better wait till next Summer vacation.

☞ An improved omnibus is coming into vogue in London. It will contain a door on each side, so that one need never step into the muddy streets, but may alight directly on the curbstone. It will be furnished with umbrella stands, preventing the disgusting annoyance of wet umbrellas. Improved lamps, such as are used in railroad cars, will illuminate it at night. Indicators on the top of the carriage will inform the public whether any, and if seats are vacant, how many. An alarm will be within reach of the passengers, and a powerful patent brake. Improvements here are not tolerated in the omnibus line. We cling to the old, leaky, rattling, crowded, reeking stage that was well enough ten years ago.

☞ On Tuesday another installment of juveniles under the charge of Mr. Tracy, set out for their homes in the West by the 11½ o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad. With the exception of one or two they are all destined for Michigan. The party numbered 36, of which the Children's Aid Society send 18, and Mr. Pease's House of Industry 18. Only seven of them were girls. A free passage was given to Albany by the Hudson River Railroad Company.

End of the "Dogging Game."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

So many inquiries having been made of me as to the end of the "Dogging Game," I have concluded to answer them through the press. I have not, as has been insinuated, been paid by Messrs. R. Douglass & Co., to stop the prosecution, and allow the matter to be hushed up. It is true that the prosecution has been stopped, but only because Mr. Douglass has, by his attorney, agreed to withdraw his "hounds." Having no vindictive feelings to gratify, and no object to gain but one, the permission to mind my own business, I consented to abandon the prosecution the moment Mr. D. gave up dogging me, and gave a pledge that I should not be again interfered with. My object in the arrest was to stop the plan adopted to injure me, not to punish any one, or all of the conspirators. Having gained my object, I have no desire to go further with the matter.

LEWIS J. BRIDGMAN.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1856.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF CHARLES B. HUNTINGDON.

NINTH DAY.

Testimony for Defence Continued—Very Interesting Developments—Elucidation of Wall-street Mysteries—How Brokers do Not Take More Than Seven Per Cent. Interest, but Receive "Presents"—The First Medical Witness Examined.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

The Court opened yesterday (Christmas) morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., and adjourned shortly after 2 o'clock P. M. The room, as usual, was crowded.

James C. Griffin examined by Mr. Bryan.—I have known Huntingdon since the Spring of 1851; my business consisted in buying "paper" from him; there were checks paid on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank which I never drew; the amounts were one $500, and the other $300; there were no other checks drawn in my name; that was the Bank in which I kept my account; the amount of my dealings with defendant was considerable—several thousand dollars, thirty to fifty, perhaps; they consisted of "notes" and "paper" which I bought of him; I spoke to Huntingdon about the forged checks; I made no complaint about it; when I spoke to him, he admitted he had committed the forgeries; he said he never intended it should go to the Bank; he wished me to help him out of the difficulty by assuming the checks; I did so; I had what intercourse with him that was necessary to close up my business; I signed his release; I saw something of his manner of doing business, but not much; of his capacity for shrewdness and forethought I can hardly speak; I thought he was rather easy and careless; before I took those checks they were held by the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; I do not know who presented them; I know a Mr. Coe; I told him about the forgery; I told also Mr. Randall and Mr. Smith Gardner; I did not tell the cashier of the Bank who forged them, but I told him they were forgeries; I gave the checks to Mr. Huntingdon a year ago last Summer; Huntingdon paid me $800 since I signed his release; I had two notes of Foster and Van Nostrand, which Huntingdon said were forgeries; I held them as security for money he owed me; they were for between $[illegible] and $500 each; I had a forged check of Augustus L. Brown, for $1,[illegible], which I received from Huntingdon—[illegible] Brown said one of them was forged; I received them from Huntingdon for money; this was in September, 1852; I am acquainted with [illegible]; [illegible] of my own knowledge [illegible] of Huntingdon's dealings with [illegible]; I am not much acquainted with Harbeck; I have had dealings with [illegible] Glens Falls marble; I have borrowed money from him.

Mr. Noyes remarked that he could not see the materiality of this evidence.

Mr. Bryan continued.—Huntingdon told me there were forgeries in September, 1852; he came himself to my office, and I told him there were two checks at the bank which I had not drawn; he confessed he had done it; they were not a good imitation of my signature; they would have been picked out by almost any one; I spoke to him about the other notes being forged at different times; I kept the affair secret to save Mr. Huntingdon; the second conversation I had with him about forgeries, was about Brown's notes; he admitted he had forged them; the next forgery we spoke about were the notes of Foster and Van Nostrand; he admitted they also were forgeries.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noyes.—He admitted each successive forgery, as soon as I asked him about them.

To a Juror.—I lost about $8,000 by Mr. Huntingdon.

Wm. H. Halsey examined by Mr. Bryan.—I am a clerk in the employ of Harbeck & Co.; their office is at No. 60 Wall-street; I am acquainted with Huntingdon; I know of his having dealings with our firm; they commenced in January last; Charles Belden's office is in the same building with ours, and on the same floor; Harbeck has only had a separate entrance to his office since May last; before that it was necessary to pass through Belden's office; the alteration was made for the facility of all parties; the fitting up of the back room in our office, had no reference, that I know of, to Huntingdon's business; I cannot give you the extent of Huntingdon's dealings with Harbeck & Co.; his transactions were large; from May to October they were almost daily; from about the fitting up of the back office they were as frequent as this; Harbeck & Co. kept books in which they entered the transactions of parties who had dealings with them; the reasons why the books do not show their dealings with Huntingdon, was because his dealings were counted in as cash, and therefore no record was necessary; if Harbeck & Co. had failed in business, their books would not have shown the amount of Huntingdon's indebtedness; envelopes which contained the securities of the loans would have shown it; after the beginning of July all the loans were entered in a book so as to have a more correct account; the change was made owing to advice given in conversation on the subject by Mr. Girard and other lawyers; in that conversation between Harbeck, Girard and myself, I think Harbeck asked Mr. Girard whether the business in which he had been engaged with Huntingdon would make him a partner; Girard said he thought not, but it might be a question; Harbeck said he had been engaged in buying "paper" of a party, and that the "party" would pay back to Harbeck, and allow him a profit for the transaction; the name of the "party" was not given but I knew it was Huntingdon; I do not know whether Girard asked concerning that "party's" responsibility or character; this interview was in our office; he did not look over our books; there were never any memorandums made in any books respecting Harbeck's dealings with Huntingdon previous to this conversation; the meaning of the word "special" on one of those envelopes, was that Huntingdon borrowed the money for another party and not for himself; I could not describe any particular transaction of this kind; I have been present when Huntingdon came in for a loan—say $20,000—when he has brought in a note, with some collaterals pinned to it; the check may have been dated ahead; I have been present, I think, when such loan has been repaid by Huntingdon; he would bring in a check for principal or interest, at seven per cent.; he would pay Mr. Harbeck or Mr. Stoutenburgh the principal, sometimes, without the interest; Harbeck & Co. had an agreement with Huntingdon about interest; it was entered into about June 17; it was stated in the office, both by Huntingdon and Harbeck, that the rate of interest was only to be seven per cent.; I do not know that that agreement was to be a screen against the charge of usury; I don't know that I so understood it; this agreement about the rate of interest was made a day or two after the interview with Mr. Girard; it might have been in consequence of it; there is a book now in existence which will show the amount due to Harbeck & Co. from Huntingdon; it is now in the safe in the District-Attorney's office. [Book sent for.] After the agreement that the rate of interest should be seven per cent., all the loans made with Huntingdon were with the understanding that no higher rate of interest should be received; Harbeck & Co. did not receive any greater rate of interest after this agreement.

To the Judge.—Harbeck & Co. did not receive any gift from Huntingdon by way of consideration; W. H. Harbeck may have done so.

To Mr. Bryan.—W. H. Harbeck has received presents from Huntingdon; Huntingdon gave him a horse; he might have given him money; I supposed Harbeck & Co. were to receive seven per cent. on their loans; I should say Harbeck & Co. supposed they would make large amounts of money out of Mr. Huntingdon; they kept a profit and loss account-book; this is the book I spoke of.

The witness read from the book the amount of the transactions between Huntingdon and Harbeck. The day before his arrest Huntingdon borrowed $[illegible] of Harbeck. From the 5th July to 6th October the aggregate of loans from Harbeck to Huntingdon was *over one million of dollars*. During the same period the aggregate of the sums paid to Harbeck by Huntingdon was about *nine hundred thousand dollars*, leaving a balance of one hundred thousand dollars due.

To Mr. Bryan.—There is not a balance of $350,000; all the transactions of Harbeck & Co. with Huntingdon from July 5 were entered on that book; W. H. Harbeck might have a separate account.

Mr. Bryan then read the following question to the witness:

Do you wish this Jury to receive as your testimony that neither Harbeck & Co., or either of the firm, nor any person for them, or for their use, in any way, derived from their loans, or advance to Huntingdon, after June 30, 1856, any benefit, profit, present, advantage or gain, greater than interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum?

Witness.—This book commences July 5, so that there is a lapse of five days that I cannot state about.

Mr. Bryan.—Alter the date in my question to July 5.

Witness.—Yes or No would not answer the question. Mr. Huntingdon had private transactions with Harbeck which did not appear on the books; Huntingdon made presents occasionally to Mr. Harbeck, independent of the loans.

A Juror.—Is it not very strange that business men should make presents?

Witness.—I know that they had private transactions of their own together. Huntingdon gave Mr. Harbeck a horse; I inferred that he received presents from envelopes that I had seen in the office, and my impression was strengthened by remembering that Mr. Harbeck told me on one occasion that he had received presents from Huntingdon.

A Juror.—Did Mr. Harbeck ever receive any money from Huntingdon, otherwise than as payment of the loans?

Witness.—Huntingdon has sent private letters to Mr. Harbeck at the office, and I have sometimes seen them opened; I saw they contained money.

Juror.—What was that money for?

Witness.—I cannot tell; it was some private matter between Mr. Harbeck and Mr. Huntingdon.

To Mr. Bryan.—I know Mr. Mahler; he is Mr. Belden's clerk; I have not seen him since I was subpoenaed, three or four weeks ago; I do not know where he is; I do not know that he has been sent away; I have not seen him at the office; his initials are F. N.; he kept Belden's books; I have not heard anything said about his absence; I know Thomas, Mr. Huntingdon's boy; he was in Huntingdon's employ till Huntingdon's arrest; he was a week or two afterwards in Harbeck's office looking out for a job; he has got a situation in a foundry in Avenue D and Tenth-street; I have never known Harbeck & Co. lend money to Huntingdon on the boy's check; I could not say it was not done; I do not recollect any such transaction; I know the firm of Leonard & Hoffman; Hoffman has been in our office; they held a check signed Hoffman & Leonard; I have seen it in Belden's hands; it was for $25,000; I understood they were Huntingdon's lawyers; I was present when Mr. Bowyer came to the office at Huntingdon's first arrest; I was present when Mr. Platt was sent for; he is a partner of Mr. Girard, Harbeck's lawyer; he did not draw up any paper; that was the morning Huntingdon was arrested; I saw Huntingdon that morning at Mr. Belden's house in Gramercy-park; I went in company with Harbeck to Belden's house; we saw Huntingdon going in; we went in together, and waited three-quarters of an hour till Mr. Belden came in; Mr. Platt was sent for after we had been there some time; nobody else was there except Mr. Belden's servant man, who came in and out of the room; I do not know James A. Lindsey, formerly clerk to Mr. Huntingdon; I do not recollect that Harbeck & Co. had a check signed James A. Lindsey; when Huntingdon gave checks upon receiving loans, they were presented in some instances on the day they were dated, sometimes not; when Huntingdon made loans with notes and collaterals, we would sometimes look at the dates, sometimes only at the names; they kept a memorandum of names, amounts, and time when they fell due; Huntingdon made an assignment to me; I took possession of part of the books at Huntingdon's office, and Mr. Bowyer took part; I also took possession of a tin box; I did not show it to you when you called on me; I found a bundle marked H. H. Barry, private papers, in Huntingdon's office, the same as Mr. Bowyer has spoken of; when I took possession of the office I think I found the boy Thomas there; the office door was unlocked and the key in it; I know Daniel Barker; he was a clerk of Huntingdon's at the time of his arrest, and had been [illegible] W. H. Harbeck, who [illegible] him to Huntingdon; he had previously been [illegible]; he is [illegible] at [illegible]; [illegible] Huntingdon's [illegible] Harbeck's [illegible]; I think there was another; I do not know where it is; I think it is in the tin box; I never examined it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noyes.—This erased signature attached to the agreement which I had to Huntingdon; I do not recollect showing Mr. Bryan Huntingdon's books; I showed him and Sheriff Harbeck's books about three weeks since; every facility was furnished them in making the examination; W. H. Harbeck was there; the examination was in reference to the dealings of the firm [illegible]; in January, 1856, he borrowed from $[illegible] to $[illegible] from Mr. Harbeck on stock notes of Lake Shore Railroad stock; his introduction was through his having done business with Belden; the loan was from three to five days; a few days after he made another loan of a small amount; only on one occasion he was loaned money without collaterals, and then I loaned it to him, without consulting Harbeck, on his own check, as collaterals; he left either notes on different parties, or stock notes on the Lake Shore Railroad; the notes were on Phelps, Dodge & Co., Hope Graydon & Co., Bliss, Brigg & Douglas, Ward, Babcock & Riggs, Thomas H. Dale & Co., and others, all first-class houses; he brought in a note of Butterfield & Brothers in the middle of May; he wanted to make a loan, to buy paper at one and half per cent. per month; he wanted Harbeck to loan him money to buy it, and said he could make something handsome; that was the first transaction with such a note; [illegible] had always loaned him on railroad stock; I think this date you show me I found in Huntingdon's tin box; I think I gave it to Mr. Bowyer; the note of Butterfield & Brothers was that first transaction was such a note as that; he repaid the loan at the time specified; that was the nature of the transactions until the date when that book (the account book shown above) commences; the collaterals that Huntingdon pledged were always given back to him when he paid the loan; there were no loans advanced to him without security after that book commenced, down to his arrest; the matter about which Mr. Girard's advice was asked was this: Mr. Harbeck said to Mr. Girard there was a party to whom he loaned money on paper which the party was to sell again, and they were to divide profits; he said he was afraid it would make him a partner; [illegible] Mr. Girard said he had better have a [illegible] with power to sell them, if the [illegible] it was regarded by Harbeck & Co. as a [illegible] to them; he would, in these transactions, [illegible] the proceeds of the notes, and pay so much of the [illegible] as was due Harbeck, receiving back the collaterals; down to the time that the arrest took place there never was any loan to Huntingdon on his individual security, except $[illegible]; the amount of forged paper held by Harbeck & Co., upon which they had made loans at the time of arrest, amounted to, perhaps, over $[illegible]; there was none of that paper received by Harbeck & Co., with the idea that it was forged; I do not know how much of forged paper Belden held; I do not know whether any individual member of the firm held any forged paper, apart from the firm of Harbeck & Co.; I think Mr. Bowyer suggested that we should take the boy Thomas into our office after the arrest; Mr. Belden had two clerks, Mr. Mahler and Mr. Fisher; I only know from what I have heard how those forgeries were first detected; when Mr. Platt was sent for, on the day of the arrest, I did not hear any explanation asked of Mr. Huntingdon about the paper—I mean not in the office; something was said at Belden's house; Harbeck asked Huntingdon if he had any objection for me (Halsey) to take all the notes to the parties whose names were signed to them, to ascertain if they were genuine; Huntingdon replied it would be of no use, as they all came to him from one party, Mr. Fitch; Huntingdon told Harbeck he was very sorry, and would work for him all his life; he shed tears, and appeared much moved; he didn't say that Harbeck knew these transactions were fictitious, or that the firm knew the notes were not genuine; Harbeck and Belden surrendered him the next day; there was something said at Huntingdon's house, in his presence, about proceeding against Fitch; it was suggested that Fitch had better be watched, to see he did not leave; there was nothing said about watching Huntingdon.

To Mr. Brady.—Mr. Harbeck thought I had better go with him to Belden's house, to do anything I might be required to do; I cannot recollect whether I had any definite object of my own, at least, I cannot state it; it was not connected with my own interest; we were there from an hour to an hour and a half; Mr. Harbeck and I left together; we bade him "Good night," in the usual form; we did not give him to understand what we should do on the following day; we were satisfied then all the paper was bad; there was no settled determination as to what should be done; it was left till the morning; nothing was done with regard to Mr. Fitch; the assignment was drawn the next morning at Harbeck's office; from Jan. 1 the amount of money loaned to Huntingdon was about *two millions of dollars*; I cannot say what profit Harbeck & Co. made out of those loans; I should not think it was ever $30,000, perhaps not so much.

To a Juror.—The amount of indebtedness—that is the money Harbeck & Co. are out, is over $100,000; Huntingdon owes the firm that sum.

Mr. Brady remarked that there were no papers to show what really was the amount of Huntingdon's indebtedness. The witness stated that all the transactions with Huntingdon were entered in the book produced in Court. As to Huntingdon's transactions with the individual members of the firm, outside the firm, he could not state anything.

To Mr. Noyes.—The amount due to Harbeck & Co. for unpaid loans is about $110,000, the amount of their profits in all their transactions with Huntingdon is, perhaps, $20,000; Huntingdon's habit, on paying loans, was always to take up the collaterals; Harbeck and Belden are not at all related.

John J. Levy examined by Mr. Bryan.—I am a manufacturer of chains; I know Mr. Belden; I know Harbeck only by reputation; I once had a partner named Hastie; he had a transaction with Belden in which the firm became involved.

Mr. Noyes objected to the evidence. He could not see its relevancy.

Mr. Brady said, the object of the defence was to show that Belden and Harbeck were accustomed to loan money and that they received interest larger than the legal rate of seven per cent., in the form of "presents."

Mr. Noyes said the evidence was intended to show that if a party sought to receive usurious interest, he might be cheated with forged paper with impunity. This, indeed, was a new doctrine. His learned friend on the other side would not say that such was the law.

Mr. Brady remarked he would say so.

Mr. Noyes contended that it was the first time such a thing was ever heard of. He would not deny that in the transaction of Harbeck with Huntingdon, more was taken than seven per cent., by way of "presents," or in some way, perhaps, as interest. But Mr. Brady had no right to show that certain persons in Wall-street get more than seven per cent. If this evidence is admissible, we can go on to any extent in the examination of similar witnesses.

Mr. Brady withdrew the witness.

Dr. Otto Füllgraff examined by Mr. Bryan.—I am a homeopathic practitioner; I have been acquainted with Huntingdon since 1854; I boarded in the same house nine months; I have often been called to visit him while he was residing in Thirty-ninth-street; he was suffering from the effects of large doses of quinine, which he had taken for the cure of the Chagres fever; I treated him for general debility; he would not attend to my orders; he smoked fifteen or sixteen cigars; his smoking had a bad effect on his system; it would counteract the medical treatment, and derange his mind somewhat by the reflex action of the nervous system on the brain; the quinine affected his spinal cord, and produced confusion of thought and hypochondriasis; the hypochondriacal tendency displayed itself in contrary action to what we would suppose would be rational; it is difficult to cite any precise data; he would say things at one time which he would contradict at another; they were not facts of business importance; I attended him during the present year in Twenty-second-street; I attended more to his wife and children than to himself; I sometimes went and drew money to him on account; in 1855 he paid me $585 for services; in 1856, up to August, about $460; I attended him but few times in 1856; in 1855 he would send for me three times a day, and if I did not come he would be offended; I thought it was unnecessary expense to call upon me so often, as his disease did not require it; his wife last Summer wanted to go to Rockaway; I proposed to have her stay a few days longer, as she was not fit to go; he said he would hire a locomotive and car and put a hammock in it for her; I thought that a queer idea; he did not do it; I do not know why; I have been in his house when he had music there; the house was all lit up, and he had ten or twelve pieces of brass music in the parlor, when his wife was sick; I remonstrated with him, and he replied it would hasten her recovery; he kept it up twice a week for four or five weeks, with all the doors of the house open and all the gas in the house lit; sometimes he would come up where his wife was sick and whistle or sing with the music; in my opinion, as a medical man, the condition of his mind was such that I never would place confidence in what he said; in Twenty-second-street I did not see him except during the evenings; I said to his wife, "Charley acts very singular; he seems to me as if he was cracked;" that was in August, 1856; I did not consider him insane, but he was acting contrary to what I would expect from a rational man; I never examined him specially as to his sanity.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall.—I have not seen him engaged in business except when I went to his office to draw money, some ten or twelve times; he would pay me in checks, drawn at the Bank of the Republic; I do not remember his giving me a check that was not due; he paid me liberally; he overpaid me; I overdrew on him in the Spring, because he seemed to be living too fast, and I intended to get my bills about square.

To a Juror.—If I asked him for $200 or $150, he would give it me; my regular charge is $2 a visit.

To Mr. Brady.—When he was boarding at Irving Place, he drew a check for his landlady on a bank that was suspended; I returned the check to him, and said I was strange he should give me a check on a suspended bank; he said the bank had money left to pay it, although it was suspended.

To a Juror.—I have expressed it to be my opinion that he was cracked; I always thought he was acting so that I would not place confidence in him.

To Mr. Noyes.—In reference to the first check for the bill that was not paid, when the bank was suspended, he promised to give me something, but did not keep his promise; I had not made up my mind whether it was a want of integrity or not.

To the Judge.—I do not give it as my medical opinion that the defendant's mind was tending to insanity; my interpretation of his being "cracked" is that he would speak of things in one way on one day, and speak differently of them on the next; I had the impression that his mind was not well-balanced; it did not occur to me that his mind was diseased; I never investigated his case with a view to express a decided opinion as to his sanity or insanity.

To Mr. Brady.—I have never been called upon to examine his mental condition, in any medical capacity; his manners indicated a mind not well-balanced.

The usual charge having been given to the Jury, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

MOORE'S BUSH MILLS IRISH WHISKY, BILLECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE.
For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st.
Also, Agents for the CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

100,000 HORNS.—TO COMB MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, of this City, are now prepared to enter into contract for all the horns the Association may receive the coming year. Parties interested will please call at the corner of 6th-st. and 1st-av.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY JOHN MITCHEL, in the Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1856, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late THOMAS DEVIN REILLY.
Subject—*Life of Thomas Devin Reilly.*
Committee of Arrangements and Management:

Gen. Ward B. Burnett,	James Roche,
John Mitchel,	Thomas F. Meagher,
John Brougham,	Daniel E. Sickles,
Dr. Drew,	P. Lynch,
John Savage,	Col. Doheny,
John O'Mahony,	Wm. Mitchel,
John Cochrane,	Wm. S. Robinson,
Robert Tyler, Philadelphia,	Capt. R. Phelan,
John Doran,	Adj't. John McClarian,
Capt. Hogan,	Thos. Lynch,
Joseph Brenan, N.-Orleans,	D. W. Holly,
Dr. J. J. McGowan,	O. A. Lochrane, Ga.

P. M. HAVERTY, Treasurer.
W. F. Lyons, Secretary.
Tickets to the gallery, 25 cents; Reserved seats (body of the hall) 50 cents. To be had of HALL & SON, Broadway; DUNIGAN, No. 151 Fulton-st.; HAVERTY, No. 110 Fulton; at the Irish News and Irish American offices, and of any member of the Committee.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON MUSIC will be delivered by R. Storrs Willis, Esq., one of the editors of the *Musical World*, at the Hall of the Board of Education (corner of Grand and Elm-sts.) before the members of the Board and the school officers and teachers of the City of New-York, on the evenings of the 18th, 20th and 26th of December inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Gentlemen and Ladies interested in the subject are invited to attend the lectures.

GERMAN LECTURES.—THE THIRD LECTURE of this course will be delivered by Dr. RUD. DULON, on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 8 o'clock, at CLINTON HALL (Astor-place.) Subject, *Modern Gods.*

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Beautiful mink capes,
Beautiful mink victorines and cuffs,
Beautiful mink muffs,
Fine Hudson Bay sable,
Genuine, rich and rare;
Pure royal ermine,
Handsome stone marten and fitch,
Real Russian sable,
Very fine chinchilla and genet
With every other description of fur at greatly reduced prices. GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.
N. B.—All our stock at from 25 to 50 per cent. below former prices.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE MINK ARTICLES, AT HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., and No. 38 Maiden-lane.

CHOICE FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Sable, Ermine, Mink, &c.,
At HARLEY'S,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 38 Maiden-lane.
Just received, a few $6 sets.

FURS, FURS.—AT REDUCED PRICES.—A large and choice assortment, for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Misses and children's beavers, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A SHOP FOR A TERM OF YEARS, between 3d and 7th avs., below 20th-st., for manufacturing purposes—one with a small steam-engine preferred. Address S. C., No. 336 Bowery.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 Grove-st., lot 23½ feet by 100, house 23½ by 56, three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK STORES IN THE City of Oswego, now rented to good tenants for $2,500 per annum. The best located property in the city. In payment a stock of dry goods will be taken. Title perfect. Address Box No. 200, St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOUSES TO LET.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE SPAcious store No. 323 Broadway, next to the corner of Reade-st., running back to an alley and forming an L on that street, 36 by 180 feet deep, and 22 feet square on Reade-st. Apply to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON, on the premises.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EBEN'R PIKE. PIKE & BACON. L. P. BACON.
WESTERN LAND AGENTS,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.
New-York Agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No. 23 William-st. The undersigned have established a branch of their house at New-York, as above, where one of the firm will be found for the purpose of buying, selling and locating western lands. We have on hand a large quantity of lands located by ourselves, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion being on the lines of the proposed railroads, which we will sell or exchange for City property, railroad stocks, or other marketable securities. Address, care of Clark & Williamson, No. 23 William-st.
PIKE & BACON.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES, ONE HOUR'S ride by Railroad from the City, and near a depot, in a proverbially healthy locality, with magnificent and extensive views, being upon high ground with a very gradual slope. Best of schools and churches of several denominations near; neighborhood is fast filling up by gentlemen doing business in the City. Six, 12 or 18 acres, on easy terms. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FINE FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—170 acres superior land in Monroe County, near the city of Rochester. Upon it is a fine large frame mansion filled in with brick, and another dwelling, extensive and superior out-buildings, 400 bearing fruit trees, and a nursery of 100,000, for which there is a ready sale for all that can be raised. Free of all incumbrance. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange for one or more good dwelling houses in this City, and from five to ten thousand dollars in cash will be put in the trade if desired, in 150 acres (or it would be divided into 2 parcels) with a fine large mansion and other dwellings and out-houses, valuable water-power, &c., one hour from the City and near a depot.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A SUPERIOR FARM, OF TWENTY-FIVE acres, at New Rochelle, three quarters of a mile from the depot; house barn and outbuildings; fruit and shade trees in abundance; fine stream running through it; will exchange for a house and lot in Brooklyn or New-York.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

$4,000.—LONG LEASE AND A FIRST-rate Provision Store, situated in the upper part of the City for sale, on account of ill-health of the present proprietor; one of the best locations in New-York. For particulars address, with real name, PROVISIONS, *New-York Daily Times* office, as no others will be noticed.

TO CHEMISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—For sale, a first-class retail drug business, and handsome store, in a most central location. Profits exceeding $3,000 per annum. For particulars apply to S. R. ADAMS, No. 66 White-st., up stairs.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBT. L. NOYES and JAMES ROACH is this day dissolved.
ROBT. L. NOYES.
New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBT. L. NOYES, JAS. ROACH and THOS. CREEDE is this day dissolved.
ROBT. L. NOYES.
New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

CONFECTIONARY.

CONFECTIONARY.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS now receiving orders for every description of confectionary, cakes, meat-dishes, oysters, &c., for the holidays. A profusion of beautiful French mottoes and fancy boxes now on exhibition.
Orders for boned turkeys, sallads, oysters, &c., should be sent in early. N. CLARK, No. 335 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
The depot of this celebrated ware, formerly situated at No. 421 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by GOURE & CO., No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Shippers of freight to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and all Southwestern points, should make their contracts with the responsible agents of the New-York and Erie, or New-York Central Railroads, and mark their goods, C. G. & C. All goods marked or shipped by Spaulding's Express, so called, leave the direct (C. G. & C.) Road at Grafton, and are sent around by the Cleveland and Toledo and the Mad River Roads.
J. J. HOLISTER, Agent C. G. & C. R. R.
The C. G. & C. Road have exclusive connection with the mail line of steamers to Louisville and other points on the Ohio River.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION of imported ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, and Dancing Shoes, in consequence of the dissolution of partnership of the Misses HILL & COLBY, No. 397 Broadway, now to be disposed of at reduced prices. Ladies, now is the time to purchase.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS.
LANE & PORTER
Will offer their entire assortment of Cloaks at a great sacrifice to close out the stock.
Beautiful colored Cloaks and Talmas, $5.
Gray Circular Cloaks, reduced from $13 to $8.
Black Circular Cloaks, reduced from $16 to $10.
VELVET CLOAKS at equally low prices.
No. 73 Canal-st.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S CLOSING SALE
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
Reduced 40 per cent.
To close the Stock.
No. 301 Grand-st.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S CLOSING SALE
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS,
Reduced 40 per cent.
To close the Stock.
No. 301 Grand-st.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S CLOSING SALE
DRY GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Reduced 40 per cent.
To close the Stock.
No. 301 Grand-st.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S CLOSING SALE
RICH PLAIN AND PLAID SILKS,
Reduced 40 per cent.
To close the Stock.
No. 301 Grand-st.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S CLOSING SALE
RICH LYONS VELVETS,
Reduced 40 per cent.
To close the Stock.
No. 301 Grand-st.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S CLOSING SALE
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Reduced 40 per cent.
To close the Stock.
No. 301 Grand-st.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
CHANGE OF BUSINESS.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 762 Broadway, New-York, would announce to his former patrons and the public generally, that, having made arrangements to enter the IMPORTING AND JOBBING BUSINESS, he is compelled to
RELINQUISH THE RETAIL TRADE
On or before the First of February, 1857.
He will now offer,
Commencing on MONDAY, DECEMBER 22,
AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE,
His entire stock of
RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL
FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Among which the ladies will find
RICH SILKS, (in Plain and Robe Patterns,)
RICH LYONS VELVET,
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS,
CASHMERE AND PARAMATTAS,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS,
Also,
An extensive assortment of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising in variety,
HONITON LACE, (in sets,)
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
POINT LACE COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SLEEVES, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN
WINDOW CURTAINS,
(By the Piece or Sets.)
HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS
are particularly solicited to examine our unsurpassed stock of
PURE IRISH LINENS,
consisting in part of
RICH SATIN DAMASK TABLE CLOTH,
DAMASK DIAPERS and CLOTHS,
NAPKIN, DOILIES and TOWELING,
PURE LINEN SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS and
PILLOW-CASINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
BRITISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
CLOTH, CASSIMERE AND VESTINGS.
In retiring from the Retail Dry Goods business, with which he has been connected for the past fourteen years, CHAS. G. HOOK would return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for past favors, and hoping
THE EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS NOW OFFERED
will enable him
TO CLOSE THE ENTIRE STOCK
BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1857.
To those who are already acquainted with his mode of doing business, for the past fourteen years, his assertion of
REDUCING THE PRICES FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE ORIGINAL COST,
is a sufficient guarantee.
TO STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY,
a personal inspection of these Goods and the prices, will satisfy them of the reality of
THE IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 762 Broadway.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING.
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At
Evans'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 & 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.
The warmest of overcoats,
Cheap and fine dress frock coats,
Cheap and rich velvet vests,
Cheap and fine cassimere pants.
Contained in the extensive establishment, is immense. Not one man in a hundred fail to be fitted and suited in every respect; for as regards price, Evans flatters himself that he can and does undersell every clothier in New-York.

Handsome black cloth Raglans and surtouts			$10
Beautiful beaver surtouts and Raglans	$10	to	18
Excellent pilot overcoats	4	to	10
Petersham overcoats	4	to	10
Canada gray overcoats			6
Sisserhead and lionskin Raglans			8
Whitpeal, kerseymere, mixed beavers, &c.	5	to	15
Black fancy cloth frocks, well made and trimmed	6	to	12
The finest custom made dress frocks	14	to	26
Black doeskin, cloth and cassimere pants	2 50	to	6
Over 10,000 fancy cassimere pants	1 50	to	6
Rich new antique silk vests	2	to	6
Three thousand velvet vests	2	to	8
Cloth, cassimere, and other vests	1	to	4
Black cloth suits, (very genteel)			12
Cassimere business coats	2 50	to	10

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a good assortment of
POINT A L'AGUILLE COLLARS AND SETS,
VALENCIENNES, HONITON, AND BRUSSELS APPLIQUE,
CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, SLEEVES, COIFFURES AND BARBES,
THREAD LACES,
VEILS, POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
BLACK CHANTILLY LACES OF ALL WIDTHS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

POINT LACES.
Just received for the Holidays, a superb assortment of Point Lace sets, from $8 to $100; Point Aguille Capes, from $60 to $100; Collars, Coiffures, &c.; very rich cushion-made Valenciennes Collars, with sleeves to match, from $50 the set upwards. As all our laces are imported direct from the manufacturers, we have the advantage of those who make their selections in Paris.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

REAL THREAD LACE,
POINTS, BARBES, COIFFURES AND SHAWLS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway.

JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 BROADWAY, offers the balance of his ALL-WOOL DE LAINES, At less than cost.

SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!! SKIRTS!!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 100 hands and using the sewing machines, making every variety of styles of ladies, and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crinoline.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARPETS, CABINET FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, consisting of royal Wilton and tapestry carpets, rugs, druggets, bedsteads, bureaus, sheets, fancy articles, removed from a family breaking up housekeeping. Also, to pay advances, will be sold a large variety of substantial City-made cabinet furniture, removed from a private wareroom, and to be sold positively without reserve, to close a concern, consisting of several suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich material; bookcases, étagères, extension dining tables, several beautiful enameled suites, richly decorated; mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture en suite; also, about 25 pure hair mattresses, paillasses, &c., worthy the attention of the trade. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises at a reasonable charge.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. NICHOLS—AT STORE No. 3 NASSAU-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, large sale of watches, jewelry, silver-plated and China ware and fancy goods, &c. GEO. NICHOLS will sell as above a fine assortment of gold and silver watches in hunting and single cases; also large lot of jewelry, consisting of neck, vest, chatelaine and guard chains, lady's cameo and mosaic sets, bracelets, cuff and shawl pins, gold pencils, studs, sleeve buttons, &c.; also silver-plated tea sets of 6 pieces each, China tea sets of 44 pieces each, silver-plated tea, desert and table spoons and forks, table cutlery, China vases of all patterns, clocks, oil-painting, and an endless variety of fancy goods, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, COUNTERS, FIXTURES.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13½ Catharine-st., near Division, the entire stock of a millinery establishment, including about 90 or 100 Winter hats, of the most approved styles, together with velvets, ribbons, laces, fringes, capes and collars, glass cases, counters, fixtures, mirrors, clocks, stoves, &c. &c. By order of the assignees. Sale positive.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

TEN SOLID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of ten superior-toned rosewood 6¾, 6⅞ and 7 octave piano-fortes, of good tone and finish, all of which are fully warranted. Sold to pay advances.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

FURS, LOOKING-GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS AND CHINA WARE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of several rich French-plate mirrors, fifty choice oil-paintings, dinner-sets, fancy furs, &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

CLOTHING, DAMAGED BY WATER.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of 200 pair pants, 150 vests, coats, &c. The whole for absolute sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BRANDY AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of 300 gallons of [illegible] brandy, valued at $4 per gallon, in one-eighth [illegible] casks, to be sold to satisfy a mortgage.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unimproved Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about 390 acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 37 acres, 133 perches; Warner Tract, (No. 2,) 106 acres, 123 1-5 perches; Apple Tract, 95 acres, 1 1-5 perches; Carey Tract, 89 acres, 99½ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOE, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, Have removed from No. 118 3d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. [illegible] Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co's. celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of [illegible] may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-Forte, double round [illegible], for sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 12th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven competent teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes $2, 12 lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English $112 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. [illegible] For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened [illegible] West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the tooth.

Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN,
No. 257 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for fitting up and furnishing the new School-house No. 26, in Christie-st., near Delancey, directed to the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, will be received at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until the third day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M.—said work to be done according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of THOS. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JACOB RAYNOR,
J. M. BELL,
JACOB LEON,
WILLIAM JONES, Jr., } Committee.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.—This is strong language, yet BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE (recently improved) was proven to be so by the Judges at the late Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston (among whom was Dr. HAYES, the eminent chemist and State Assayer,) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA over the choicest HAIR DYES on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalleled superiority consists in: 1st—The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive, as others are. 2d—Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d—Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, [illegible] Manufactured, sold, and applied by W. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., [illegible] by BARNES & PARK, [illegible] CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, [illegible] W. H. CAREY & [illegible] ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

SARSAPARILLA

Has long been [illegible] by the medical faculty as a valuable, safe and effective aperient and alterative. It is confidently offered to the public as a sure and certain remedy for all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, or derangement of the biliary functions.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form *of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried* in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private disease with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. By his wonderful specific, and his perfect knowledge of every state of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. *Remember, all ye who have been lingering* for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine *the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may,* in a few days enjoy the pleasures of life and feel "that Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE.—*The Great Remedy,* DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at Dr. Ward's old established office, No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA stands unrivaled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by W. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; and in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CAREY & CO., F. C. WELLS, W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists everywhere.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., *established in 1834, by the writer of this,* and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of *failure. The remedies are mild* and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at *his consulting rooms and residence,* No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—80th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DOCTOR WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA—*For the cure of consumption, needs only* a trial to be pronounced the best and only medicine in the world for the cure of consumption and all internal diseases of the throat and lungs. *Price $1 per bottle, for sale only at No.* 448 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—PERSONS WISHING GOOD family Carriages or Sleighs of any style, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. 690 Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Caleches, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTES.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places Western and Southwestern, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

6:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.

10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.

5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing October 1, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 5:30 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE [illegible]—On and after Dec. [illegible] the Providence, Hartford and [illegible] Railroad [illegible] Hartford on the arrival there of [illegible] of the New-York and New-Haven [illegible] and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. [illegible] Chief Eng'r and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 3......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7......1857
Saturday, Jan. 17......1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21......1857
Saturday, Jan. 31......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4......1857
Saturday, Feb. 14......1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18......1857
Saturday, March 14......1857	Wednesday, March 4......1857
Saturday, April 11......1857	Wednesday, April 1......1857
Saturday, May 9......1857	Wednesday, April 29......1857
Saturday, May 23......1857	Wednesday, May 27......1857
Saturday, June 6......1857	Wednesday, June 10......1857
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24......1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8......1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wed'sday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG......Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS FOR LIVERPOOL—The U. S. M. steamship BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK, will depart with the U. S. Mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The rate of freights from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement *until further notice.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.

The ship ASA ELDRIDGE will positively be dispatched for San Francisco on her regular day, the 31st inst. Parties will therefore please send their goods on board WITHOUT DELAY, and hand in their Bills of Lading for signature as soon as shipments are complete.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1856. No. 88 Wall-st.

To be followed by the elegant clipper-ship COURSER, which has made the passage to San Francisco in 102 days and 112 days, respectively.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES—Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE C. P. & A. RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company, and the same upon all payments upon the Scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1856, payable to the Shareholders at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 2, 1857, in currency, or by sight check on New-York at the option of the Shareholders respectively.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Dec. 20, 1856, to Jan. 2, 1857.

Also, a dividend of 10 percent. on the Capital Stock, and the same upon all payments upon the Scrip of this Company, has been declared out of the surplus earnings of the Road, payable to the Shareholders respectively, at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1857.

An installment of 25 per cent. on the Scrip of this Company has been called in and made payable to the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio, March 1, 1857. Shareholders may have the privilege of making such payment Jan. 2, 1857, and draw full dividends upon the same thereafter.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Feb. 20, to March 1. By order of the Board.

GEORGE B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, was declared from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the stockholders on and after the second day of Jan. 1857, at the Broadway Bank in New-York, and at the Company's office in Milwaukee, on and after Jan. 7, 1857. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 20, inst., to Jan. 4. By order of the Board.

EDWIN H. GOODRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, from the net earnings of the Road for six months ending Dec. 31, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

The Transfer Books in Cleveland and New-York will close from Dec. 20 to Jan. 2, proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least 3 months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of January next, to such persons as shall be holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th day of the present month. Payment to be made to stockholders in Michigan, and not registered in New-York, at the office of the local Treasurer in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York; to all others at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., or $1 50 per share to the holders of the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 5, next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 32 Pine-st. The transfer books and the transferred stock will be closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 6.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January inclusive. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six (6) per cent, has this day been declared, payable *on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will* close on the 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK, DEC. 24, 1856.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 5th day of January next. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1856.

DIVIDEND. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK.—DECEMBER 23, 1856.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 20, 1856.—The DEPOSIT BANK (Banking Association) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," *passed April 17, 1851.*

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st.

Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., three doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on *MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 2* o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the *ensuing year.* The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 12.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 27, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The Wednesday's ships of this line are withdrawn for the present.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.

All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 72 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

TO BALL COMMITTEES.—PROGRAMME cards and circulars of entirely new styles, in over five hundred varieties, at R. & P. LAWRENCE'S, Importing Stationers, No. 78 John-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT,
Available in any part of the world.

J. T. VANDERHOOF,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKER,
No. 27 William-st.
Loans negotiated.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 8, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance on the 20th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 20th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut.-Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—The subscribers offer for sale, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, $100,000 of the first mortgage, 8 per cent. convertible, sinking fund bonds of this Company, forming a portion of its only issue of bonds, amounting in all to $420,000, and secured by a first mortgage on forty-two miles of the road, and all its real estate and rolling stock. Thirty of these forty-two miles are completed, at a cost of over $800,000, and all the materials for the remaining twelve miles (the greater part of which is graded) are already purchased, and the Company's storehouse at Milwaukee.

Of these $420,000 of bonds about $270,000 have been disposed of, and it is proposed now to sell $100,000 more, and to retain the balance until the proceeds shall be actually required by the Company. Applicants will be furnished with an exhibit of the Company's affairs, a map of the road and other information by the subscribers.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of January, and opened on the 16th. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of twelve and one half per cent. (12½) on the capital stock of this Company from the surplus earnings of the Road, payable in the stock of the Company, at par.

The Transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of December instant, and remain closed until the 8th day of January, 1857, when the certificates will be ready for delivery to the stockholders, or their legal representatives.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 13, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 10th day of last September, to the day of payment.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election *of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company* in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 22, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 174 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, Dec. 3, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. [illegible] of this Company. [illegible] having [illegible] interest payable semi-annually, [illegible] and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY—SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1856.—The semi-annual *interest due on the Bonds of this Company (as reorganized)* Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance Co., New-York.

WM. K. BOND, President.

A BANKER OR BROKER WITH $6,500 OR upwards, cash capital, and other facilities, familiar with money business, can take the place of a retiring partner in an established house with desirable advantages, prospects, &c. An active first-rate business man may address Banker Box 4,073, Post-Office.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1857, on the 10-year Bonds of this Company will be paid after that day, on presentation at this office.

J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, held yesterday, Mr. ROBERT SOUTTER was appointed Vice-President of this Company.

JAMES C. HARTT, Secretary.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 21 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, and titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump........................	$4 15
Steamboat........................	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces............	4 20
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates............	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.........	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.........	3 60

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.

W. R. WARREN, Treasurer.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered.

S. HARRISON & SON, No. 250 West 24th-st.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.
Office in Havana, No. 3 Mercaderes-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER.—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of J. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—[illegible] WARD and JOHN E. [illegible] against MATTHEW H. MACE, Ann Stone, Cornelius Dubois, Joseph F. Vandervoort, Horace J. Ferris, Charles T. Gilbert, Caleb A. [illegible], [illegible] W. [illegible], Alexander B. Grube, Richard D. Wood, Thomas [illegible], James McChesney, Charles B. Dusenbury, John Harris, Ferdinand E. Bock, Hugo Ackerman, and Orwin Webb.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants, or to either of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1856.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD,
n25-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOTHAM C. WEEKER and JOHN H. PERKINS against JOSEPH WARREN [illegible].—Summons for a money demand on contract.—[Com. not served.] To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 9th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 5, 1856.

F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1856.

d5-law6wF* F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—HOSEA WEBSTER against ANDREW J. SNYDER, Rose Quin, the mother, and Thomas Quin, Hugh Quin, Isabella Quin, Mary Quin, Catharine Quin, brothers and sisters of John Quin, late of Williamsburg, deceased, James Moore and Francis McQuade, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.—Summons for Relief.—To each and every of the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the County Clerk's Office, of Kings County, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on him at his office, No. 341 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1856.

JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n28-law6wF* No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—NICHOLAS PFEIFFER, Executor of PETER PFEIFFER, deceased.—Surrogate's order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 10th day of December, A. D. 1856.—On application of the above-named executor, it is ordered that said executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* and *New-York Daily Times*, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executor. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND,
d12-law2mF* Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL I. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. [illegible] Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, ABRAHAM McBRIDE, } Executors.
n28-law6mF* JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. [illegible] Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 26, 1856.

OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed.
s29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENT BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. 26 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1856.

HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator.
MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.
o10-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.

MARY CLINTON, Administratrix.
au25-law6mF* MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.

BARTOLOME BLANCO, SALVADOR CHAPPELL, } Executors.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the creditors of E. KIPPORT & CO. that they are required to file their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 29th inst., with NORTHROP & NORTHRUP, Counselors at Law, at their office, No. 51 William-st., New-York. A payment pro rata to those who file their claims will be made at said office on Dec. 31, 1856.

GEORGE J. MULLER, Assignee.
By NORTHROP & NORTHRUP, Attorneys, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY FORbid trusting my wife, SARAH J. GILHOOLY, on my account. THOS. H. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Gold-st.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICE FROM
No. 286 Pearl and No. 37 Wall-st.,
to
No. 37 Wall-st.,
(Corner of Jauncey Court,)

Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor.

BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Building.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

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NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Building.)

Cash Capital.................................... $200,000,
ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

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CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

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Samuel Willets,
Wm. K. Strong,
S. T. Nicoll,
Geo. Griswold, Sr.,
Noah S. Hunt,
Thomas [illegible],
J. H. Ransom,
G. A. Townsend,
Benj. A. Coleman,
U. J. Smith,
Alfred Willis,
S. L. H. Ward,
Robert M. Bruce,
J. S. Boyd,
A. Y. Delvalle,
Henry S. Leverich,
L. Turner.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-STREET.—NOTICE.—An Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on the 5th day of January, proximo. Poll will open at 12 M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

[illegible] Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Christmas Night has always been a favorite opportunity with the lessee of that Theatre, and has ever been marked with a novelty of a seasonable character. Consequently a very large and anxious crowd assemble on every return of the day, perfectly certain that they will find a sumptuous and jovial meal prepared for them. We have frequently spoken of the loyal way in which Mr. STUART protects the reputation of Mr. WALLACK's Theatre, and, more than this, how he has from the commencement of his lesseeship to the present time enhanced it in public estimation, by producing a succession of excellent works in the most admirable way. We have to record another signal triumph, achieved last night in the production of an extremely improper version of LONGFELLOW's "Hiawatha." Long before the piece commenced, however, the fun of the evening set in. The jovial fellows up stairs and down were determined to be amused, and they did not lose a single opportunity. First there was a gentleman of destructive habits in the reserved seats who thought it excellent fun to poke the music books in the orchestra with his stick. In this entertaining occupation he engaged his brilliant faculties until a howl of indignation from the Omnipotent public assured him that he was a booby. Then there was a nice little [illegible] just sufficient to sharpen the wit of the Gods, and to produce a pleasant vein of personal criticism [illegible] the brave and good. LA MANNA mounted the Rostrum and commenced the overture of "Fra Diavolo," with sixteen confederates on wood and brass; then—and this was the great and glorious incident of the evening—all the gas lamps went out. It is enough to make one blush to record the fact, but it has to be done. All the lights went out, and all the boys and girls in the awful darkness nestled together for protection and consolation. The "dusky mantle of the night trailed through the marble halls," as Mr. LONGFELLOW says, and you might hear it rustling and fluttering in an extraordinary human way. Of course every one was in good humor when the lights were brought. It was a capital idea of Mr. STUART's.

The first piece on the official programme was a new comedietta, by MORTON, called the "Rights and Wrongs of Women"—an extremely comic affair—excellently played by Mrs. HOEY, Mr. LESTER, and Mr. DYOTT. It was an elegant appetizer—just sufficient to tinge the palate for what was to follow. More than this: it is an excellently-written piece, and will become a stock article. The feature of the evening was the atrocious outrage wickedly denominated "Hiawatha." Oppressed with the reproaches of a poetical conscience, we cannot be expected to detail the plot of this enormous violation. It will be sufficient for the [illegible] of the occasion to state that Mr. WALCOT (the perpetrator) has wantonly mutilated Mr. LONGFELLOW's production with all the ingenuity of a malicious mind, and all the dexterity of an unscrupulous dramatist. He has interpolated jokes and puns of the most agonizing kind, and utterly regardless of historical truth makes "Hiawatha" a critic, a censor, a satirist, a singer of comic songs, and a dancer of absurd jigs. It is impossible to dwell on his sins of commission, or to paint in terms sufficiently glowing the utter depravity of his pen. There is but one sin of omission—he does not make Hiawatha heavy and stupid. In consideration of this fact the audience forgave him.

Mr. WALCOT had the hardihood to sustain the character he created, and was as abominable as that excellent artist can be. The audience very properly laughed at him, and after the piece was over called him out to explain his intentions. The beautiful Minnehaha found a beautiful representative in Mrs. JOHN WOOD—a lady comparatively new to our boards. Mrs. WOOD sings excellently, and acts burlesque better than any other artiste in this City. Her success was deserved and unequivocal. It is to be hoped that she will not subside into the provinces, but remain with us, where her brilliant talents are certain of appreciation. Sparkling little MARY GANNON had a little part written expressly for her, and did it such admirable justice that much of the success of the piece may safely be attributed to her exertions. Of the other artists we can only say that they were all good.

The burlesque was a decided success. It has been placed on the stage in a superb manner, scenery and costumes being alike new. There is a great deal of music, and this also is excellent.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Wherever the lovers of fun are numerous, Mr. BURTON is sure to have admirers and patrons. Christmas being the season of merriment, it was not remarkable to see crowds of people struggling at the box office of Mr. BURTON's Theatre to obtain admission for the Festival entertainment. The programme contained two pieces—the "Wonder," and the magic drama called the "Bottle Imp,"—the latter was, of course, the Christmas attraction. Of its kind there is no drama better than this. At long intervals it will bear reviving, and is pretty sure to achieve a success. This was the case last night. The play was well sustained. Mr. BURTON as Willibald, a Swiss valet, was, of course, most excellent and amusing. The character of the unfortunate Nicola, "a Spaniard addicted to sorcery," was well sustained throughout; and the Bottle Imp the principal character in the piece, well rendered by Mr. RAINFORD. Mr. HOLMAN, as Albert, a young German student, brought forth applause, and Mrs. C. HOWARD, represented the witching Philippa, one of the prettiest little girls in Venice, most effectively. The other characters received full justice. The scenery (what little there was) seemed good and appropriate, with the exception of the "terrific termination," which might easily be rendered much more "terrible."

The "Bottle Imp" will be repeated to-night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the attractions elsewhere, this charming place of amusement was filled with a crowded and delighted audience. SHERIDAN KNOWLES' popular comedy of the "Love Chase" formed the leading feature of attraction. It was presented for the first time at this establishment, and was excellently sustained throughout. Concluding the evening's entertainment was "First Night; Or, the Life of an Actress," a dramatic extravaganza, satirically credited as borrowed from many dramatists, and copyrighted à la BOUCICAULT. The piece met with an exceedingly cordial reception, and kept the audience highly amused by the insight it afforded into the mysteries of theatrical management. The plot itself develops nothing original or novel, but is well arranged in the getting up and admirable adaptation of the different characters to their parts. The story exhibits what is of very frequent occurrence in real life: a young lady ambitious of theatrical distinction, and a father ambitious of dollars and cents. They apply to a manager for an engagement. There is no vacancy in the theatre, and he desires not to be bothered with them. They persist however; it so happens, at length, the leading actress from having got into a love scrape is missing on a night she is advertised to play. The yearning, would-be-debutant thrusts herself into the part, and as it turns out carries the house by storm. An engagement is the result. From beginning to end, to give the subject matter proper spice, more or less love is thrown in. What affords the chief amusement is the main scene showing up the green-room, the dodges of bouquet throwing, and general dodges of getting full houses and hiring a favorable reception of actors and authors. The piece will be continued.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Three excellent pieces were played here last night, to an excellent audience. As there was no novelty, it is unnecessary to say more—except that the audience went away satisfied.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—A very large and remarkably good-natured audience assembled here last evening to witness the revival of "Cinderella" by the Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe. Of the rendition of the different rôles at this time we shall say nothing—though if disposed to find fault, there was no lack of opportunity. The scenery was generally good though shockingly mismanaged in some places—but the festive occasion inclines us to be good-tempered. Miss LOUISA PYNE was in excellent voice, and was deservedly encored in the solo, "Lo! Here the gentle lark." When the curtain fell she was called before it, and received a thundering round of applause.

An amusing entr'acte episode occurred which deserves mention. At the conclusion of the second act, the occupants of a private box left it for a short time in charge of a little boy apparently of 5 years. The little urchin, while looking over into the audience, lost his cap upon the stage. Instantly he determined to regain it, and climbing over the balustrade dropped upon the stage. He was greeted by the audience with much clapping of hands and [illegible]. The little fellow now found himself in a dilemma. He didn't know how to get back, and seemed much frightened by the way in which he was received by the audience. A friendly hand from the [illegible], however, lifted him from the stage, and proceeded with him to the box. As he was doing so the occupants of the box [illegible] and a lady with wonder in her countenance leaned forward to see if she could find the dirty one. She also received an ovation from the public to which she was evidently unaccustomed. Upon her withdrawing, a supernumerary, incited by the uproar, pushed half his body wildly before the curtain, but he quickly drew it back upon learning the nature of the noise. In fact the audience for the space of five minutes were in high glee.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Museum was crowded to suffocation all day yesterday. The performances in the lecture room commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning with the piece called "My Neighbor's Wife," followed by "The Limerick Boy." At 2 o'clock, and again at 5 o'clock, "Cinderella" was played, and again in the evening the same piece was performed. At each performance the house was filled to overflowing. Notwithstanding the number of entrances, it was nearly impossible for a person to get into the lecture room without losing some buttons, and the number of bonnets jammed up would have brought a smile of gratification to the faces of all the milliners in New-York. The Russian Giant, feeling the importance of the occasion, stretched himself up to his tallest height. The Living Skeleton was an object of some envy, on account of the small space into which he could crowd himself. The Dwarf Lady and the Albino Woman were in all their glory. The cages of great snakes were the centres of a large crowd during the whole day; a great many of our country friends expressing some dissatisfaction that the snakes did not seem disposed to swallow several live pigs and rabbits. The Happy Family enjoyed the day vastly—the children being well provided with nuts and candies, they had good pickings. One animal seemed to be disgusted with the state of affairs and rolled himself into a ball and remained in that shape the whole day. It is called, in Natural Histories, a porcupine. The Wax Figures stared at the crowd with eyes fixed in amazement. The rest of the Curiosities looked on curiously, wondering what the excitement was all about.

The performances went off in the usual artistic style of the Museum, though they had to be shortened some on account of the number, as the time between each performance would not allow of the whole piece being played except in the evening, when it was not shortened.

It is exceedingly well played, and the scenery and magical changes are excellently got up.

Miss MESTAYER looked and acted *Cinderella* beautifully; and Mr. CLARK had a way of throwing in extra remarks that was very amusing. It is not possible to praise HADAWAY in his line. In fact all the parts were well done.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The eastern side of the City was alive yesterday, and turned out in large masses to enjoy the amusement of the season. Mr. PURDY came in for more than his share of their patronage. Two performances of "Planche" were given, and each time the theatre was densely filled. Everything went off happily.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Last evening at the Tabernacle, the New-York Harmonic Society afforded to the lovers of choral harmonies an opportunity of hearing the magnificent, massive and time-honored strains of the "Messiah." It has become customary, and on the evening of each returning Christmas day the public naturally expect it. The building was not crowded and yet full, and an attentive audience seemed much pleased. The Society presented a stringed band conducted by Mr. BRISTOW, and led by Mr. HILL, with about 150 voices. Mrs. JAMESON and Mrs. LEACH sang the music allotted to them with great delicacy, and with no deviations from, or artistic additions to, the purity of a text which allows of fewer innovations or *roulades* than any other. Signor GUIDI sang the tenor solos—he is a good singer, but evidently better acquainted with the Italian opera than with HANDEL's oratorio and English words. Mr. LEACH sang the bass solos. It is right to say that the choruses evinced good drilling; they went with great steadiness and precision; one of them, "Lift up your heads," being encored. We understand that this Society have in rehearsal "The Seven Sleepers." The Association will do well to awake to the necessity of presenting them to the public.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.—A concert was given at the Brooklyn Athenæum last evening, in aid of the German General Dispensary, lately established in that city. The programme was very excellent. Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF sang admirably two solos, scena and aria, from BEETHOVEN, and an English ballad, "The Village Queen," in a duet with M. BEUTLER, from JESSONDA, and in a trio from BELISARIO with Messrs. WIEHE and BEUTLER. M. BEUTLER and M. WIEHE were very successful in a German hunting song. Mesdames FRIEDLANDER and HOFFMANN were warmly received. The former lady has a very fair piano method. The concert was a success, although Christmas night, when people usually think of being jolly at home, was scarcely the time to bring before the public the claims of a charity which needs and deserves the aid its friends desire for it. We understand that another concert is in preparation, at which M. THALBERG has given his promise to play for the benefit of the Dispensary.

Gottschalk's Farewell Concert.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK, who has been the great rage in all our fashionable circles for the past two seasons, will give his farewell concert this evening, at Niblo's Saloon, previous to leaving for Havana, Mexico, South America and Europe. He has met with a success here never before equaled by an instrumentalist. He gave last season upwards of 80 soirées, all of which were crowded, and the interest kept up throughout. There was scarcely one Concert at which hundreds did not go away, unable to gain admittance.

Our own appreciation of GOTTSCHALK is well known by our readers—there is something in his playing different from all else we have heard. You forget the mechanical difficulties he overcomes in the dreamy atmosphere with which he surrounds you, and so completely does he win the sympathy of an audience that it seems a loss whenever another claims a place in his programme, and breaks the chain.

His only appearance this season has been at THALBERG's concerts, where the joint appearance of these two geniuses drew together crowded audiences. M. THALBERG has generously tendered his services at the farewell Concert of his brother artist, which, together with the valuable aid of Mme. PATANIA, who also volunteers her services, will make up one of the most interesting Concerts we have had for many a day.

This novelty, together with the desire to pay a parting tribute to the admired and accomplished son of our soil, will create a great demand for seats, and we advise early application to the offices of sale, viz: HALL's music store, No. 239 Broadway, and BREUSING's, No. 701 Broadway.

Musical—Eisfeld's Soirée.

Mr. EISFELD gave the second of his classical *Soirées* Monday evening, at Dodworth's Room. The attendance was not particularly good, although the night was quite favorable. Usually it rains or hails; last night the weather was comparatively inactive—there were nothing but an easterly wind, and a few inches of snow on the ground.

Mr. EISFELD gave us the best programme we have had for some years. It opened with a Quartette by W. H. VEIT—a composer quite unknown in these regions. We desire to make his better acquaintance. This work (Op. 16) is an admirable specimen of fluent, healthy writing, quite modern in its characteristics, but less ultra than the works of RUBINSTEIN and BRAHMS. The adagio movement is perhaps the best. Here we have a fine melody, elaborated with great invention and skill. After the Quartette, we had SPOHR's *Trio Concertante*, a mature and splendid work of the great composer. The piano part was undertaken by Mr. GOLDBECK—a pianist, who made his *début* at the first Philharmonic concert of the present season. Mr. GOLDBECK played excellently, and improved the favorable impression created on the occasion referred to. In the quick movements, however, he took the time much too fast. This prevailing defect of pianists, resulting from manual dexterity, mars the effect of most trios, and reduces the stringed instruments to a chattering condition by no means tolerable. With this drawback the trio was well played, the violoncello performance of Mr. BERGNER being especially grand, sensitive, and excellent. The last luxury on the programme was Beethoven's Quartuor, No. 6.

The soloists were Mr. SCHMITZ (horn) who played with purity and taste, and Mr. OTTO FEDER (baritone) who sang two songs with English words, in a creditable manner. Mr. EISFELD's accompaniments to the latter were a little too heavy. A grand piano, with the lid up, is more than most voices can surmount.

Carelessness.

The Chatham-square Post-Office was found open at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning. The Police secured the doors.

Christmas in the City.

Christmas went off merrily enough. Business was suspended, the shops generally shut up, the Episcopal and Catholic Churches open, and all decked with Winter greens; there was no sleighing, but troops of merry boys were out visiting, skating, coasting, and often troops of merry girls in their Christmas rig were visible hurrying to some Sunday School festival or fair, or to some one's house where the Christmas tree was planted and garnished with gifts. The smell of roast geese was everywhere, and all the air seemed redolent of good things that it is proper to enlarge the abdominal circumference with on this merriest day of the year. Due inquiry satisfies us that the good old custom of hanging stockings in the corner has not yet disappeared, and that even in the Fifth-avenue, where one wouldn't expect it—where there are no chimney corners, no fire-places, no stoves, even,—corners were extemporized in the region of the registers, the children's stockings hung up, and the choicest presents of the day delivered into them by Santa Claus' own hand.

Christmas is a home day, and there most good people stayed—making the day memorable for the sacred home-lines. But there are many good folks in Gotham who cannot sit down to roaring, crackling fires, and be happy; through the chinks of the doors, through the key-holes, mysteriously, like the light through the panes of glass, come to them the sighs and chattering and grief of the poor, and Christmas is one of their special occasions for relieving this outside distress.

One of the most tearful sights in all the New World was that at the Randall's Island Nursery, yesterday, where each fatherless, motherless little one, was presented with a doll, (by certain ladies who know what a real luxury is,) and a heaven was extemporized, and wretched orphans, though sore-eyed and sick, were as happy as angels not yet put to work, on a holiday.

Many friends of the friendless went up to the "Home for the Friendless" early, and left late—spending all the day in witnessing the exercises of the children, managing the donations that were brought in, and encouraging those who have this noble charity in charge.

The children of the day school at the House of Industry, numbering about 350, sat down to a substantial dinner at 2 P. M. The dinner was provided by the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, as every Christmas dinner here has been for the last six years. The same church also supports the day school conducted by Mr. PEASE, and contributes for that purpose about $1,300 a year. After dinner the children assembled in the chapel, where singing and addresses by Rev. Messrs. WALKER and PEASE, and Messrs. ELLA and WRIGHT, made up the exercises. Three Christmas trees had been set up and well supplied with oranges, toys and candies for the children, by two young ladies of Nineteenth-street. Some two or three hundred visitors called during the day. Mr. PEASE informs us that the contributions for the support of the House of Industry have rather fallen off of late—an indirect result, probably, of the late bequest of $20,000 to the Institution. Contributors say, you are rich enough now, and don't need further assistance. Whereas none of this money will be realized by the House of Industry in less than a year, and when paid, as it is designed to be, in six annual installments, will only pay off the present debt on the building, and the balance due for the "farm."

At the Five Points Mission House (the Methodist Ladies) the children were assembled at 11 o'clock, to the number of 250, and listened to addresses from Rev. Mr. HANK, of Baltimore, Rev. Messrs. LITTEL and VAN METER and Mr. CHEESEBRO. They also sang several hymns, and two of them delivered a dialogue. After these exercises were concluded, each child was supplied with a quantity of nuts and candies neatly put up in paper bags. A number of strangers, as well as friends of the Institution, were present during the performances.

The fairs that were open drove a very good business. Several target companies went a soldiering, and none of them froze up. Indeed, the day mellowed as it got on, and though freezing, was practicable enough in the morning, and the sunshine was no warmer than as much moonshine; before night the weather was moderate.

The emigrants at Castle Garden had a very comfortable, if not a happy day of it. Plenty of anthracite filled the large stoves, and dispensed cheering warmth through the groups surrounding them. Many friends of the newly-arrived called in. At 12 o'clock a good and abundant dinner was served to which every emigrant within the building partook, 184 in all, of whom three-fourths were the rescued passengers from the *New-York*, arrived the day previous. The consignees of the *New-York*, on Wednesday, had sent down a huge load of provisions,—beef, potatoes, mutton, coffee and the etceteras,—to be served to the *New-York's* passengers.

Mr. JOHN P. KENNEDY and Commissioner GARRIGUE did the honors. When all the dainties and substantials were spread on tables in the upper hall, it was a pleasant sight to see.

In the afternoon several of the *New-York's* passengers left the City, by the Hudson River Railroad, for the West. Miss CATHARINE BULL found her lost brother, and several others found friends a little unexpectedly. Take it, all in all, it was, the City over, a merry Christmas.

Christmas in Brooklyn.

This day was very generally observed by the citizens of Brooklyn, in the time-honored way—alms-giving, church-going, and a variety of amusements. On Christmas Eve the streets were thronged with a gay and apparently happy people, some to complete their purchases of presents, and others, who had no money for such purpose, to see what their neighbors were buying. The traffickers in Christmas wares were, of course, in high glee.

At the Sands-street Methodist-Episcopal Church, the Annual Sabbath School Festival was held, and the exercises were exceedingly interesting. At 9 o'clock A. M. the scholars all assembled in the school room of the Church, and after a variety of exercises, and the presentation of books, they adjourned at 10½ o'clock to the body of the Church, where they were joined by their parents and friends. Addresses were made by Rev. A. H. THOMPSON, of Staten Island, and Mr. PARDEE, of the Sabbath School Union. The Church was neatly decorated for the occasion, and the contribution for the Missionary cause quite large.

At the De Kalb-avenue Methodist Church, which was planned, built and furnished within the year, there came off a very unique affair. When this church was dedicated there were subscriptions and pledges enough given to pay every cent of debt for the land, building, &c. At that time the Superintendent of the Sabbath School pledged the school to raise $1,000. Yesterday was appointed as one of the days for the collections to come in, and so vigorously had the young folks worked, that on summing up it was discovered that they had raised in all $690 since the pledge was given. The collections accounted for, the school and congregation assembled in the church for a Christmas festival, Mr. VAN VOORHIES taking charge of the Exercises. The scholars furnished the music, and the girl who made the largest haul of money delivered a congratulatory speech. Addresses followed from JOHN BLAKE, Esq., and Dr. F. TUTHILL. Then they adjourned to the basement where presents in abundance were distributed, and everybody was furnished with "something good to eat."

At Grace Church, Eastern District, Rev. ALVAH GREEN preached in the morning, and at 3 P. M. the Teachers and Sabbath School children assembled in the basement, where there were suitable exercises and presents distributed.

Rev. A. LIVERMORE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, preached at 11 o'clock, in the Church of the Saviour, Prospect-street.

In all the Roman Catholic and Episcopal, high and low, Churches, there was the usual service and collection taken, with the addition of something for the family of JOHN F. JONES, who was drowned while endeavoring to save the crew of the bark Tasso. These churches were all well attended and the collections unusually large.

Last evening the old Five Point Gospel Mission, under the patronage of the American and Foreign Bible Society, held its Sunday School Anniversary exercises in the Central Baptist Church. Addresses were made by Rev. M. G. HODGE, Rev. B. M. GRAHAM, and others. There were a large number of children present, who exercised in singing, recitation, and speaking interesting Scripture pieces.

The First M. E. Church Sabbath School, Eastern District, held its Anniversary last evening. There was singing and speaking by the scholars, who, for the most part acquitted themselves creditably.

The Methodist Protestant Church, Eastern District, Sabbath School, gave a Festival, and addresses were made by Mr. RICHARD REID and GEO. CONWAY.

At the Church on the Heights, a sermon was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. The children of the Mission and Sabbath Schools were present.

There was a Sabbath School Festival in the Pacific-street M. E. Church. There was singing and speaking by the scholars.

At Westminster Chapel Rev. Dr. COX delivered an address. Subject: "The successive dispensations in their revealed order."

Last [illegible], the Marion Light Guard of the Eastern District, Capt. LAWRENCE, made their first annual parade, and visited Flushing.

The Franklin Guard, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., gave their annual Ball at Montague Hall. It was well attended, and passed off to the satisfaction of all.

Friendship Hose Company No. 2, Eastern District, gave their Seventh Annual Ball at the Odeon. There was a respectable attendance, good music, and an agreeable company.

The semi-annual Fancy Dress Ball of the Brooklyn Independent Guard, came off at Gothic Hall. It surpassed any of their previous efforts.

Yesterday nearly every place of business was closed, (saloons where liquor is sold, always excepted,) and the people generally followed the bent of their inclinations. A few military companies braved the cold, cutting air, and went out target shooting. The ranks were not full, however.

On the whole the day passed off very pleasantly.

NEW-YORK CITY.

School News.

Many of the Day Schools gave closing exhibitions on Wednesday, in which the Public generally took a commendable interest. We passed the morning in the First Ward, where the exercises were conducted by the City Superintendent, Commissioner PERRY, and several of the Ward officers.

In addition to the usual exercises in the Girls' Grammar School, by Miss HUTHWAITE, Principal, several presentations were made by pupils and teachers.

The Principal has resigned her situation with two of her assistants, on account of an interference on the part of an ex-School-Officer in the school, who during the past Summer sent a policeman to arrest Miss H., and actually had her taken to the Tombs from the presence of her school, on a charge of assault and battery. The trial is yet to come off. On Wednesday Miss H. received a splendid copy of the court of NAPOLEON, as a parting gift from her junior teachers.

A Committee of the Ward officers on an examination into the facts above hinted at, exonerated Miss HUTHWAITE in every particular, and since her resignation she has received the appointment as Principal of one of the large Twentieth Ward Schools. This is but one of numerous instances—though an extreme one—in which petty influences and local interference have been felt by teachers.

The girls of Miss SLATER's excellent Evening School, held in School-house No. 28, on Fortieth-street, in the Twenty-second Ward, gave a closing exhibition on Christmas Eve, on which occasion the Chairman of the Evening School Committee, A. J. PERRY, Esq., in whose district this school is located, and Commissioner SHANNON, were present, and made brief addresses, as also did Messrs. BOURNE, CRAMER and STUART. There were a large number of visitors present, and the advanced classes were examined in Astronomy, taught by the Principal by means of lectures, without class-books, as Astronomy is not in the regular course; also, in Reading, and Arithmetic—in all of which the pupils seemed to be well posted.

The specimens of Penmanship and Drawing, of which there was a liberal display on the tables, were equal to the best we have found among the Evening Schools—especially some of the Drawings which were remarkable for their neatness and tasteful execution. One, bearing the name of ELLEN KING, a dressmaker, was very fine.

Great attention has been paid to vocal music, and we detected several very fine voices only needing culture to become distinguished.

Mr. DURAND's School, in the Eleventh Ward, gave a [illegible] exhibition in which over 700 boys joined. This is the Banner Evening School of the City in point of [illegible]. Among the teachers we noticed a [illegible] of GEORGE STEERS.

[illegible] MURRAY's Girls' School closed with a very [illegible] exhibition at the same time. In the Eighteenth Ward, Mr. HERRING and Miss NICHOLSON united their classes and had a capital time in the large assembling room of No. 40, Mr. SCOTT's Boys' Grammar School, in which edifice evening schools are held. The only drawback being the entire absence of visitors or interest on the part of the citizens residing in the neighborhood.

The schools in the Eleventh and Eighteenth Wards have been under the care of Commissioner WHITE.

The Tenth Ward Schools, under the official care of Commissioner JONES, closed the term with a fine exhibition and in the presence of crowds of visitors.

The Fourth and Sixth Ward Schools, under the care of Commissioners SINCLAIR and McCARTHY, acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of a host of visitors.

The Eighth and Ninth Ward Schools, under the direction of Messrs. WHITEHEAD, HARRISON and Miss C. M. EMMONS, had a liberal attendance of visitors, and made a very creditable demonstration of their advancement.

These schools have been under the special care of Commissioners BOOTMAN and ALBERT SMITH.

Mr. HIRST's Evening School, in the Nineteenth Ward, gave the finest musical entertainment, in addition to their other closing exercises, in which CHARLES F. MORSE, one of the pupils, performed several pieces of his own composition on the piano, to the surprise of all present; this young performer, by study, will make himself a name in the world.

The Twentieth Ward Evening School, under the care of T. DWIGHT MARTIN, offered some capital specimens of Book-keeping, with other cheering evidences of advancement on the part of the pupils.

Mr. HUNTER's School, in the Fifteenth Ward, made a fine display, especially in Drawing, Penmanship, and Arithmetic.

Miss ROGER's Girls' School, although small, was in an admirable condition.

Mr. ANNAN's School, in the Sixteenth Ward, one of the largest in the City, furnished some of the best compositions we have heard in our Public Schools. The general advancement also has been most creditable to the teachers.

Miss BEALE's Girls' School, in the same Ward, had a crowd of visitors to witness the closing exercises, among whom we noticed Mr. DELAMATER and most of the School Officers of the Ward.

A general want of interest, on the part of our citizens, to encourage these Schools by personal visitation and otherwise, deserves special animadversion.

An Impostor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just been applied to by a woman of respectable appearance for aid, who said her husband had lately died, leaving her destitute, with six children, and she was trying to raise money to get to her mother near Chicago. She gave her name as Mrs. MILLER, No. 97 Allen-street. On inquiry, I find there is no such person living there. She told her story just below my place and succeeded in her deception, and no doubt has succeeded with others.

MORAL.—Do not give money to applicants of whom you know nothing, but give through the Association for the Poor, the City Missionaries, or in such a way that the needy may be relieved by your alms.

X. Y. Z.

For the Guano Islands.

The ship *John Marshall* is fitting out at the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, for "Baker's Island," in the Pacific, belonging to the American Guano Company. She is sent out under a contract with this Company, by private parties in Boston, and sails *coastwise*, as provided by the law of the last Congress, passed for the protection of discoverers of guano in the Pacific ocean. She will sail in a few days, and the design is to return her cargo across the Isthmus of Panama, where she is expected to arrive next October. She will go out in ballast, but will take a large quantity of materials for the Guano Company, to be used in procuring guano. These articles comprise iron water-tanks, to be kept on the Islands; buoys, spars and anchors for mooring ships, while receiving cargo; shovels, pick-axes, and plank for a road; also wheelbarrows, lumber for cabins for the use of laborers, and perhaps iron rails and cars, for a railroad. This will be the first clearance under the law relative to the guano islands in the Pacific.

Police Intelligence.

CHRISTMAS AT THE POLICE COURTS.

The Police Courts, which never know a holiday, were not pressed with business yesterday. Not many intoxicated persons were brought up, and but few charges, of a graver nature, were made. With the former the Magistrate seemed disposed to be more lenient than usual; most of them arrested early in the day were, when they became sober, dismissed with a reprimand, but the more vicious, and old-comers, were sent down for the specified term of ten days.

FIGHT AMONG NEGROES.

At the Five Points, (in the boarding-house of Ann Francis, in Park-street,) a desperate fight took place among a party of the colored boarders. They used each other up pretty effectually. One of them, named John Galloway, was stabbed in the back with a dirk or knife, said to be in the hands of Peter Saunders. This event put an end to further hostilities, and officer Bradley of the Sixth Ward, arriving on the ground, took Saunders in custody. Galloway was sent to the New-York Hospital. Saunders was taken before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, by whom he was committed for examination, and Ann Francis, Ellen Thompson, Eliza Colwell, Jerry Harris, Wm. Green, and Samuel Haight, were locked up as witnesses.

ON THE KNUCK.

David Jones, a young man from Wales, was taken in custody on Wednesday by Sergt. Banfield, of the Second District Police Court, for picking the pocket of Mrs. Mary Huntong, of No. 168 West Twenty-second-street, of $30 and a diamond pin. The "operation" was performed in Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Mr. Jones was brought before Justice FLANDREAU, by whom he was committed for trial.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE.

George Hills, *alias* Rivers, *alias* Florence, who has for some time past been keeping an improper house in Howard-street, was arrested yesterday as a fugitive from Boston, where he stands charged with defrauding a countryman out of $300 and a watch. The arrest was made at the request of the Boston authorities. Hills was locked up, and will be sent to Boston to-day.

RAISING A ROW, AND BREAKING THINGS.

Charles W. Colman, T. Wheelan, and Patrick Keegan, amused themselves on Christmas Eve by raising a row in the liquor shop of Charles E. Cook, No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue and breaking all the glassware in the house. Colman was arrested next morning by officer Donnelly, of the Second District Police Court, and brought before Justice FLANDREAU, who ordered him to find bail to keep the peace, and pay a fine of $[illegible]. Failing to comply with the sentence, he was committed to the jail.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.

Thomas Mullen was brought before Justice DAVIDSON and locked up on a charge of stealing a horse and milk wagon from [illegible], of Eighty-sixth-street. The property was taken from the corner of Sixteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, and was subsequently found at the corner of Bleecker-street and Fourth-avenue.

KNOCKED DOWN AND BEATEN.

A hackman, named John McConnell, was knocked down and badly beaten by some firemen, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Chatham and Frankfort-streets. The Police took him to the Hospital, but did not succeed in making arrests.

Fires.

THE FIRE IN WILLIAM-STREET.

The building No. 228 William-street, in which the fire occurred last night is a total ruin. It was owned by ROBERT HOE, and cost $10,000. The total loss amounts to over 100,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. By the almost total destruction of SOMMERVILLE's book-bindery, (No. 20 North William-street,) about $10,000 worth of property belonging to Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON was destroyed. It was fully insured. Messrs. LEAVITT & ALLEN, E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, MARTIN & JOHNSON, and T. N. STANFORD, publishers, also lost considerable amounts.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, the smoldering walls of the building No. 20 North William-street, fell upon and set fire to one of the adjoining buildings, but before much damage was done, the flames were extinguished.

ON BOARD A SLOOP.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred on board the sloop *Reindeer*, lying at the foot of Murray-street, owned by A. VANTASSEL. It originated from some slacked lime. Damage about $200.

IN VANDEWATER-STREET.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday, the rear tenement house, No. 14 Vandewater-street; damage trifling. It was caused by an intoxicated woman setting fire to some bedding.

AN ALARM.

About 7 o'clock last evening, an alarm for the Sixth District, was occasioned by the light shown from some fireworks on the top of a lager bier saloon in the Bowery, near Bayard-street.

Accidents.

FELL OFF HIS CART.

WILLIAM WORTH, while drunk yesterday afternoon, fell off his ice-cart, at the corner of Lispenard-street and West Broadway, and injured himself severely. Officer VAN TASSELL, of the Fifth Ward, took him to the Hospital.

RUN OVER.

A boy named MICHAEL QUINN, about 13 years of age, was run over by a butcher-cart, yesterday, at the corner of Great Jones-street and Broadway. He was riding on the steps of a stage, and jumping off was run over. He was taken to the residence of his employer, at No. 697 Broadway.

Northern Railroad Company of France vs. Charles Carpentier.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having seen in your paper of the 25th, that Judge DAVIES had rendered a decision discharging CHAS. CARPENTIER from arrest, allow me to say that no such decision was made, and that CHAS. CARPENTIER still remains in prison.

JAMES MORRAGH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at the New-Haven House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 29th inst., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SCATTERING OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated sore legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

ARE YOU ILL? WOULD YOU BE ILL?
Would you be so Promptly and Certainly?

Do not place yourself in the hands of quacks. Submit to be disgusted with no vile nostrums.

One hundred cases of Consumption cured;
Forty-six cases of Scrofula;
Eighteen cases of Palsy;
Three hundred cases of Rheumatism;

besides countless ones of Fever and Ague, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, &c., by the use of Dr. HENRY ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, OR PURE IODINE WATER, indorsed by such distinguished men as Dr. CHILTON, Professor BOOTH, Professor PARKER, and recommended by the Medical Colleges. It cures quickly, easily, cheaply, and beyond all failure. It expels disease, vivifies all the organs, purifies the blood, and restores to perfect health. Sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway, and C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD NUMBER.—Now is the time to subscribe for that beautiful first-class Family Newspaper,

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

It contains: General Literature—A Day among the Ice, illustrated; "Because;" Life at the House for the Friendless; The American Aladdin; Hoops, a Defence; The Victoria Bridge; Minnesota; Mechanics; Marked Passages; Brevities; Whom have you Elected? Holidays; Work or Die; Forefathers' Day; How shall we Spend our Evenings? How to Write for the Newspapers; The City; Familiarities; A Song for Philanthropists; Information; Miscellany; Notes and Queries; Genteel Begging; The Business World. Rural Affairs—Agricultural Journals; Honey Bees in California; Clover. Natural History—The Quail, with Engravings; The Rhinoceros, &c. Price 4 cents, $2 a year; $1 for half a year. For sale by all Newsmen. DEXTER & BROTHER, General Agents. Published by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—TO DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.—FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," are making arrangements with over 2,000 newspapers, all over the United States, at an expense of over $40,000, to advertise a new and improved article of Pomade for the hair, to be called "Woodland Cream," which name they have adopted as a trade mark. This Cream will be superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. It will be put up in octagonal glass cups, with metallic tops, the whole inclosed in an elegant blue and gold wrapper, similar to the "Balm," with the same scale of prices. Druggists will please send in their orders, as they will be filled in the order in which they come.

FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin-square, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER—1856.—We have just manufactured, from our last importations for the season, a very large assortment of our popular Raglans, and other styles of Winter Over and Undercoats, from Esquimaux Beavers, double President do., Chinchilla, &c., &c. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Raglans from Beaver Cloths, made in perfect imitation of Otter, Seal, and other Furs, confined exclusively to us. Our stock of Boys' Winter Wear is very complete, to which we invite the attention of heads of families.

We have also received our last importations for the season of Winter Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Gloves, Shawls, &c., &c.

We offer great inducements to close out this very large stock of elegant Winter Clothing, as we have commenced the manufacture of our Spring Stock.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The trial of HUNTINGDON is attracting general attention among our citizens, and the newspapers of all the adjoining cities are filled with extended reports of its progress. In the meantime, KNOX is selling holiday hats, holiday furs, holiday caps, and in fact every variety of holiday articles in his line, at the very lowest prices, and is creating a perfect furore among purchasers. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Gold
Pens.
Gold Pens.
Gold Pens.
Gold Pens.
Gold Pencils.
Gold Pencils.
Gold Pens, Gold Pens,
Gold Pens, Gold Pens.
The neatest goods for Holiday presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manuf'r, No. 163 Broadway, New-York,
No. 166 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT FIRE IN STONE STREET.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Howitt and Co. were preserved in one of Herring's patent champion Safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the ruins about eighteen hours. These celebrated safes can only be had of the subscribers and their agents. S. C. HERRING & Co.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—An astonishing cure of an abscess, pronounced incurable by the faculty. ROBERT PARLEY, of Cumberland, Me., was afflicted for three years with an abscess in his arm, and was about to have the limb amputated, but for the use of HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills which completely healed it.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.
Cheapest Place in America.
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street,
New-York,
Third block west of Broadway.
JAMES G. MOFFET, Manufacturer.

[Advertisement.]

A BEAUTIFUL PEN AND PENCIL CASE.—The celebrated "Lownds Patent," made by WILMARTH CLUSEMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, is the most convenient and elegant article of the kind we have ever seen. Made in gold and silver in many varieties.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY, No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient by merchants, clerks and others, who desire to procure Ambrotypes for the Holidays. Corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

23—24.

LONG ISLAND.

A Foundling—A Christmas Present, Respectfully but Positively Declined.

Not the least novel present of the season was one tendered to a resident of Brooklyn, Christmas Eve. While all was gay within doors at the residence of Mr. J. STONE, No. 75 Seventh-street, Eastern District, a scene of sorrow was enacted on his front stoop, where some unnatural parent deposited a bouncing boy, apparently about 6 or 8 days age. Soon after, a member of the family discovered the new responsibility, and it was forthwith dispatched to the nearest Police station. The child was cleanly and comfortably dressed, and was apparently sleeping in a basket when found, and to its clothing, written in a fair, legible hand, was attached the following

NOTE.

"Here is an immortal soul entrusted to your care. We know not with what reception it may meet, but like Moses of old, we have committed him to his fragile bark and a kind Providence, hoping you will prove to be a Pharaoh's Daughter unto him. We conjure you in the name of God to take and keep him as your own and bring him up for his Maker. The child is American by birth and parentage."

Assistant-Captain HUNT, of the Fifth District Police, took the child in charge and to-day it will be placed in the custody of the Superintendents of the Poor of Kings County.

The Passengers of the Lyonnais.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

It now appears that the names of the passengers of the *Lyonnais* are unknown, and therefore it is only probable, and not certain that Mrs. STROUD and her family are among them. The dispatch from Bordeaux, which is the only account we have as the basis of all reports, merely says the Captain and fifteen others are saved. As Mrs. STROUD and family were seen in the Captain's boat by some of the persons brought to New-York by the *Elise*, it is fair to presume they are among the saved, the only fear being that they may not have survived the exposure in an open boat. When the officer, LAGUERRE, who arrived at New-York, lost sight of the *Lyonnais*, Capt. DEVAULX was in a yawl with four or five others, awaiting the sinking of the wreck. Another yawl was near him, with a few men in it. All the large boats were steering away. The persons saved cannot, from any data now at hand, be made out as belonging to any particular boat, or the raft or the yawls.

MARRIED.

WELLATHER—MAHAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 25, by Rev. John M. Krebbs, D. D., Mr. JOS. WELLATHER to Miss MARIA A. MAHAN, all of this City.

DIED.

GIBBS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 25, of dropsy, ELIZABETH, wife of James Gibbs, aged 60 years.

Her remains will be conveyed from her late residence, No. 62 Oliver-st., on Saturday morning, to Pleasant Valley, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

PUTNAM.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Dec. 24, FRANCIS W. PUTNAM, second son of C. S. and Frances A. Putnam, aged 7 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 36 Bond-st.

VAIL.—In this City, on fifth day morning, Dec. 25, at her residence, No. 142 6th-av., MARTHA VAIL, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, Addison Vail, are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Hester-st., corner of Elizabeth, on seventh day, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOWNS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 24, JANE COMBS, wife of Robert S. Downs.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 71 Perry-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ALEXANDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, of consumption, MARK ALEXANDER, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Brooklyn Police Department, Phenix Engine Company, No. 12, W. D., and Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, W. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Stillman-st., near Park-av., this (Friday) afternoon, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—Cyrus W. Field and lady, Miss Gracie Field, Miss Alice Field, Miss Isabella Field, Master Field and nurse, Master [illegible] and nurse, Capt. Isaac N. Knapp, late of ship Kentucky, of Boston; Mrs. Knapp and infant, Capt. Freeman, late of ship Silas Wright, of New-York; Capt. [illegible], late of ship Louisiana, of New-York; W. Delano, Mr. and Mrs. Burden and daughter, D. C. Ledyard and lady, C. Pierson and lady, S. M. Giddings and lady, Dr. Clarke and lady, E. C. Laughlin and lady, Mr. Ayres and lady, R. Struther, lady, infant and servant, Mr. Miller, son, daughter and servant, Mrs. D. Lee, Miss S. H. C. Smith, Augustus C. Downing, Esq., H. Seymour Lansing, Esq., J. H. Jones, Mr. Todd, G. B. English, J. B. English, J. O. Bartholomew, L. H. Morris, F. Henriques, H. Schoonder, H. R. Seldon, D. Lewis, J. E. Gowen, O. P. Dorman, E. M. Needles, Mr. Ferris, P. F. Pister, J. A. Gennet, G. A. Robbins, S. Johnson, Jr., B. Homer, Mr. Valkenburg, J. C. Hitchcock, A. T. Moore, W. S. Wilson, G. Godwin, Mr. Lowndes, J. S. Cunningham, O. Pearce, G. W. Post, W. A. Jenkins, Dr. R. Hunter, J. J. Townsend, S. McLean, C. Bauman, Mr. Stoker, F. Schack, A. C. Murray, G. C. Quick, A. Duprey, J. C. Green, T. V. Adams, J. D. Davis, T. Brittain, T. Dodman, J. B. Marie, A. C. Lombard, Mr. Kirkland, P. Johnson, H. Lugenbuhl, C. K. Ellers, Mr. Tyler, Capt. Girard, T. A. Delano, Mr. Cross, J. Taylor, J. Ransom, Mr. Coxall, Mr. Galen—total, 100.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 7 23 | Sun sets...... 4 39 | Moon rises...7 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook... 5 49 | Gov. Island. 6 34 | Hell Gate. 10 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 10:52 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. At 10 A. M., passed Rock Light, Liverpool; off Orm's Head, passed ships Lancaster and Carrighmore, bound in. 13th, lat. 50 40, lon. 15 15, exchanged signals with a Danish brig, bound S. 16th, lat. 47 36, lon. 33, passed a large vessel, painted black, with a jury mainmast and no mizzenmast. 17th, lat. 46 40, lon. 37 30, exchanged signals with Am. ship Thos. H. Perkins, bound E. 22d, lat. 41 58, lon. 64, passed a number of barrels of flour or sea bread; also, pieces of flesh colored bulwarks, and a broken oar, painted green. 23d, at meridian experienced a severe N. E. gale of 24 hours' duration, between Montauk and Fire Island. 24th, at 11 P. M., arrived at the Bar, off Sandy Hook.

Bark Carolina, Atwood, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Ocean Traveler, (of Brunswick,) Sargent, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church—vessel to J. Hunter & Co.

Brig Enchantress, (Br.) Murphy, Windsor 18 ds., with plaster to master—vessel to C. A. D. DeWolf.

Schr. E. Wright, Marsden, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W. to N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

From Quarantine—Ship Reporter, Howes, San Francisco. From the City—Ships Northampton, ———, Loo Choo, ———; Wanderer, Ryder, New-Orleans. Barks Goodspeed, Faye, Mobile; Jane Dagget, Lambert, Glasgow.

Sailed 24th—Steamships Africa, (Br.) Shannon, Liverpool; Tennessee, Tinklepaugh, San Juan.